THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

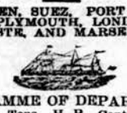
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,800 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Jonnson	5th ,,
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4709	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 550, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 11th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA..... 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird..... 26th ,,

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 10th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook o ravellers may be obtained free on application.

NOTICE.

BOILERS and ENGINE FOR SALE.—Three wrought-iron boilers in first rate condition to be seen in H. M.'s Mint between the hours of 9 a.m. and p.m., also one engine, 10 H. P., Nominal. May probably e removed by the beginning of next month.

J. H. WHITE, Col, R. E.,
Mint Master.
2nd September, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

"The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD."

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY
JUST PUBLISHED
"DENIZENS OF THE JUNGLE."
A Series of Sketches of
WILD ANIMALS,

Illustrating their form and natural attitude, with Letterpress description of each plate.

BY R. A. STERNDALE, F. R. G. S., F. Z. S., Author of "Natural History of the Mammalia of India," "Seonee" &c., Oblong Folio.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I.—Denizens of the Jungles. Aborigines—Deer—Monkeys.
II.—"On the Watch," Tiger.
III.—"Not so Fast Asleep as he Looks." Panther—Monkeys.
IV.—"Waiting for Father." Black Bears of the Plains.
V.—"Rival Monarchs." Tiger and Elephant.
VI.—"Hors de Combat." Indian Wild Boar and Tiger.
VII.—"A Race for Life." Blue Bull and Wild Dogs.
VIII.—"Meaning Mischief." The Gaur—Indian Bison.
IX.—"More than His Match." Buffalo and Rhinoceros.
X.—"A Critical Moment." Spotted Deer and Leopard.
XI.—"Hard Hit." The Sambur.
XII.—"Mountain Monarchs." Marco Polo's Sheep.

Price Rs. 10; postage Rs. 1-12, or by V. P. P. Rs. 2.

THACKER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,009
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,439

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1,	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2	,,	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3	,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)	

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on lens	,, 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price	Rs. 8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
	Rs. 34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
	Rs. 14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
	Rs. 23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size		
	60 by 50	11-8
	72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size		
	60 by 50	10-8
	7 2 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THINK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Price from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ..... Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ..... Rs. 72

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO. LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Olinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., in HONOUR of the ARRIVAL in INDIA of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT.

W. I. P. R.

AS the PORT of MORMUGAO and RAILWAY are to be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC at the end of this year, the Services of a Harbour Master are required. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. All applications to be sent before October 23rd, to the AGENT, Marmugao, Goa.

NOTICE.

WANTED a COMPETENT COMPOUNDER on a monthly salary of Rs. 16 for service in the City Dispensary, at Sholapur. Persons desirous of serving are requested to send their applications within a month to the undersigned, together with their testimonials of qualifications from the Medical Officer under whom they have served.

APAJI RAOJI,
President, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur, 24th September, 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIFTY-FIVE per Share (free of Income Taxi will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register THIS DAY, on production of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 25th September, 1886.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, has been declared, payable on and after FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th September, 1886.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share for the year ending 30th June 1886, will be paid on and after Monday, the 27th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 304, 336, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register THIS DAY, on production of Share Certificates.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th September, 1886.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon on FRIDAY, 29th October, for the supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1887.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor oils.
Cocoanut oil, first quality, for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of rupees two (2) for each Schedule.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1886. Engineer's Storekeeper.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1886.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th September to 9th October, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, that EDWARD VANDER STRAATEN of Bombay, European, Esquire, Receiver in suit No. 400 of 1885, on the Original side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Mr. Punalal Pooranchand, Bombay, the undermentioned property. All persons who or whose estate or interest in the same by otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims:—All that piece of land with the messuage or bungalow and houses, stable, and premises standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayen Daboolker Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 80 and new No. 16,410, and old survey No. 5-29 and new survey No. 7,230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under ward No. 3,349 and street No. 15, and in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Narayen Daboolker Road, on or towards the west by seashore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tribhowandas Mugjeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7,784 square yards or thereabouts. Dated this 25th day of September, 1886.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medowa Street, Bombay.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ¼ lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
in perfect bouquet and condition.

UPMANN, Reg. Especial	Per box of	50,	Rs. 24
BELINDA Reina Victoria	do.	100,	„ 48
MANUEL GARCIA Mon Plaisir.	do.	25,	„ 8
FLOR DE RIVERO Reina Fina..	do.	100,	„ 30
EL MUNDO ES POCO, extra ...	do.	25,	„ 8
LA OLIVA, Reg. Principe	do.	100,	„ 25
FLOR DE HABANA, Reg. Reina	do.	50,	„ 10
EL VERANO, Princesas	do.	50,	„ 8
INDUSTRIA	do.	100,	„ 15
Do.	do.	50,	„ 8
OPERAS	do.	100,	„ 12
FLORIDA	do.	100,	„ 8
LA IRIS	do.	50,	„ 3

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAJPUTANA RACES unavoidably POSTPONED till 11th, 13th and 15th January, 1887, Amended Prospectus will be issued shortly.

S. FURLONGER, Capt.,
For Honorary Secretary.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Whereas GOSSAI KASHIGUR HIRAGUR, Sole owner of the firm of RUYAGUR KOOVURGUR, of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED to SELL unto Mr. JEEWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, the house and premises described below. All persons having or claiming to have any Estate or interest in the same whether by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, or in any other manner, are hereby apprised of the same and are requested to make their claim or claims known to the undersigned in writing within the space of 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed. The property is by description as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of Land situate on the new Sonapore Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 436 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 683, new No. 3,112, old Survey No. 17, new Survey No. 8,383, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house of three compartments and other, the premises built and standing thereon, assessed under ward No. 2,834, Street No. 408-18, and bounded as follows:—viz., on the east and west by public passages, on the north by the New Sonapore Road, and on the south by the property of Rustomjee Shapurjee,—Dated this 25th day of September, 1886.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 338 OF 1885.

GITABAI, wife of HURIBA DHONDIBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 43, situate at Kolliwady, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
versus.
LUXMIBAI, widow of HURI ANNAJEE KHALADKUR, of Bombay, Hindoo, lately residing in a house No. 44, situate at New Hanooman Lane, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, but at present residing at a village called Davdi, Taluka Khed, in the Zilla of Poona, without the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, dated the 24th day of August, 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of New Hanooman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 117, new No. 915, old survey No. 4-1,188, and new survey No. 1,702, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 44, containing by admeasurement seventy-four feet in breadth, and eighty-eight and a half feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Gunoo Gopal, on the west by the said Hanuman Lane, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by a passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 6th day of October, 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or declaration of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1886.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioueleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

WANTED—A well furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, for two or three months. Apply to "H." care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, White and Fancy coloured CAMBRIC SHIRTS, from Rs. 30 to 48 per dozen. Try at V. A. LACKA & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Bombay.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—PISTACHIO, VANILLA, and RASBERRY Cream, PINEAPPLE WATER ICE. WINES and SPIRITS of the Best quality. Wholesale and Retail. MORENAS AND Co., General Merchants.

NICE OPPORTUNITY.—We have just unpacked a very good Consignment of Rotherham's Gold and Silver English WATCHES. These Watches are second to none in the world. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

BAMBOO and BEAD CHICKS—Flower and Bird pattern—just arrived from Japan. Very few, please make note—IBRAHIM ADAMALLI, China Bazar, Medows Street.

WANTED—An experienced NURSE to take charge of an infant.—Address Mrs. H. R. COOKE, Satara.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI-HATS, Rs. 8 (usually sold in Bombay at 13-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

TWO GRADUATES are REQUIRED in the Baroda College, one to Lecture in Biology and the other in Chemistry. Address with full particulars, "PRINCIPAL," Baroda College.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED CLERKS for selling Ice a Company's Branch Depôts. Guarantee required.—SADAT NAND BALCRISHNA & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list, apply to. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT LANOWLEE.

Suitable for European or Parsee family, near the New Bazaar, close to the Catholic Church and Railway Station.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, at 3 p.m., at No. 25, Medows-Street, Fort, opposite the New Oriental Bank, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land and ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, or bungalow, of two compartments, situate at Lanowlee, in the Mawal talooka, Poona Zilla, survey No. 4, containing by admeasurement one acre and nineteen ghunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Vithoojee Luximon, on the west by the Gaothan village, on the north by the land No. 183, and on the south by the Marwada.

For title deeds and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 27th July, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PUDOW OR CARGO BOATS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder the undermentioned cargo boats, by order of Messrs. Hajee Saboo Seedik and Hajee Abstar Hajee Oomer, Trustees to the estate of Messrs. Hajee Vydina Cassum and Co

1 cargo boat of 313 tons No. 4,078.
1 cargo boat of 182 tons No. 3,260.
1 cargo boat of 114 tons No. 3,113.
1 cargo boat of 322 tons No. 4,077.
1 cargo boat of 182 tons No. 3,281.
1 cargo boat of 161 tons No. 2,345.

The inventory of the above will be made known at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY GOODS.

TOMORROW, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned goods by order of Messrs. Hajee Saboo Seedik and Hajee Abstar Hajee Oomer, Trustees to the estate of Messrs. Hajee Vydina Cassum and Co. consisting of tarpaulins, ropes, blocks masts, rudders, old iron, teakwood, scales and weights, iron chains, tanks, casks, cupboard, trunks, iron safe, clocks, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and the balance on following day.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

On the days and at the hours undermentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the undermentioned landed properties. The property first described is situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of it, though much sought after by capitalists, is seldom offered for sale.

1. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., all that piece of land with the chawls and messuages standing thereon, situated on the south side of, and fronting the Muajid Bunder Cross Road, in the Mandvie registration sub-district, within the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,796 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 971, 990, 990, 1262, 1292, 1292, 1462 and 1502, and Collector's new Nos. 6703, 6722, 6723, 7003, 7042, 7043, 7217, 7257, (the chawls or messuages thereon being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 31, but now under Ward B Nos. 1709 and 1814 and bounded on the north by the said Muajid Bunder Cross Road, on the east by the Dariasthan Road, on the south partly by the property of Naron Waljee and Jutha, and partly by the property of Rughoonath Roopaji, and on the west by Dungree Joe Souza Street, which said property was formerly occupied by tenants of Fazul Hubibhai, deceased, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, and is now occupied by tenants of the vendor Sonebai, widow, and executrix of the will of the said Fazul Hubibhai.

2. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p. m., all that piece of land (being part of land bearing No. 140 of pension and tax in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue) with the stable house standing thereon and at present bearing Ward B No. 2005, situated on the west side of and fronting Chinch Bunder 2nd Row Road, in the Mandvie registration sub-district, outside the Fort, Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 123 square yards and 3-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house formerly of Hubibhai Ebrahim, but now of Rahimbhai Hubibhai, on the east by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row Road, on the south by the house formerly belonging to Jaffarali Moljdina, but now to Allarakhia Nathoo, and on the west by the halalcore passage there, belonging to the now describing property and the adjoining property in common. The now describing property was formerly in the occupation of the said Fazul Habibhai and his tenants and is now in that of tenants of the vendor Sonebai, widow and executrix of the will of the said Fazul Hubibhai.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Moreshvar Lakshimanji, attorney to the vendor, at his office, 48, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Beebee Khatoom, wife of Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee—

No. 686.
One very handsome diamond necklace, containing laxed bréan pin, with 9 large brilliants and several small diamonds, weighing in all about 250 rutties.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ Mulmul Chobtees.
5 cases coloured prints.
2 „ satins
36 casks hoes.
A quantity of baby's clothes, silk dress bodies, pink flowered dress (unfinished), China tea and coffee cups and saucers, sugar basin, silver teapot, &c.
2 boxes de St. Marceaux and Co.'s quarts champagne.
4 „ „ „ half bottle „
6 sets real China tea service, 27 pieces each. „
6 „ „ „ 15 „ „
8 pairs „ „ vases of different sizes.
10 „ „ brackets.

By order of Mahomedally Ebrahim and on account of whom it may concern.
2 casks soft soap.
20 drums „ „ of which 9 are empty and some partly empty.

By order of Mooljee Meetha, and on acount and at the risk of Essabhoy Goolamhoosein.
2 cases wall lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light brand new landau for either one horse or pair with pole and shafts.
1 handsome light brand new victoria with removeable front and hind boxes.
1 handsome strong office shigram.
1 English built mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong brougham and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhagwandas Bhagia.

200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. Roxers and Co.'s offices in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. J. Essai, the handsome French-polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, below the offices of Messrs. Wallace & Co., the surplus stock and shop furniture of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, shifting to his new premises. The same comprises Silber's patent kerosine oil single light hanging lamps, 1,2,3 and 4 light Cosmos burners hanging lamps, bronze Cosmos burners wall lamps, colored round and square globe lamps, garden lamps, Hinks's patent kerosine oil duplex table argand lamps on figures, duplex tin wall lamps, rich cut glass, bronze and porcelain pedestal wind proof Hinks's and Cosmos burners duplex table lamps, 5 light candelabras colored vase water jugs, cut glass decanters, cheese stands, plated table lamps, handsome cold flower vases, glass flower epergnes, lady's velvet companions, candle stands, hand lamps plated pickle and liquor stands, spoons and forks, coat brushes, handsome flower pots, porcelain dessert, tea and coffee services, carriage lamps, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as round, pier, side, writing and folding tables, marble top round table and teapoys, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, bentwood American drawing-room, folding, office, rocking baby's, and bedroom light chairs, bentwood verandha bench, marble top side-table with gilt pier glasses, glass door wardrobe, handsome mirror glass door, clothes press, chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, an eight-day clock, and many other fancy articles.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF valuable stock in trade and furniture of the shop, known as Bellattee Bungalow on the Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Gymnasium.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the shop, known as Bellatee Bungalow on the Esplanade Cross-road, the whole of the stock in trade, consisting of albums, hand-bags, travelling bags, lady's parasols, dog whips, walking sticks, ladies' boots and shoes, fancy glassware, centre pieces, flower vases, China cups and saucers, silver and flemings table and hanging lamps, China work boxes, toilet sets, call bells, fancy table ornaments, fancy inkstands, dolls, perfumery florida water, mechanical toys, Paris curiosities oilmanstore, cutlery, spoons and forks, cigar holders, hair and tooth brushes, money purses, ladies' companions, cash boxes, shop furniture and other goods two numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 29th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TOD STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Jejeewujee and with the consent of Mr. Motilall Hurgowandass of Tanna, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate in Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Pestonjee Nevrojee Kharas, on the west by the property of Ardeshir Cursetjee Lakdawala, on the north by the said Tod Street, and on the south by the property of the heirs of Framjee Wadia, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th September, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamp, &c., &c., the porperty of ALFRED MURCOTT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from J. M. DeSa, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of Fitzroy Lodge, Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus and adjacent to the R. C. Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging, kerosine lamps, a strong built victoria, one high-wheeled dog-cart, a strong grey Arab horse, sewing machine, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the well-known and valuable property called "Sungum Lodge," situate at Poona, on the road leading from the Sungum Bridge to Kirkee, and adjoining to Garden Reach on the south side thereof.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1886, at 4 p. m., Madras Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured by instructions to sell by Public Auction on the said premises the following valuable property in one Lot:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground in 3 plots, adjoining to each other, together with the bungalow premises, outhouses and buildings standing thereon, known as "Sungum Lodge," situate in Murza Bhanarda, Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona, being on the sub-district of Haveli, bearing Parutbandi No. 96, containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 19½ goontas or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, subject to Government Assessments of Rs. 17 per year, the whole taken on a perpetual lease at the yearly rental of Rs. 175, less Rs 51, annually paid by the owners of the "Garden Reach," in respect of a plot of land purchased by them out of the said land, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—

On or towards the east by the Moolla river, on or towards the west by the public road, leading from Sungum to Kirkee, on or towards the north by the property of Sir Albert Sassoon, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to E. S. Gubbay, Esq., which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Professor Theodore Cook, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the vendor, No. 19, Church-gate Street, or to Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, Kirkee.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1886.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, in HONOR of the ARRIVAL in India of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th September 1886.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80. Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October..

ભાઇ કેવલદાસ સહી,
Chairman.
Viramgam Municipal Office, 20th September, 1886.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (sixty) per share (free of Income Taxi eing at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 24th instant to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

(UNSOLICITED.)

"CAMP, AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,"
No. 686.

SIR,—"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the Muir Mills for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather but have lasted well throughout."

Yours truly,
Chas. E. Yate, Captain.

To the MANAGER, MUIR MILLS," Cawnpore.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, Limited. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the RATE of RUPEES FOUR per share will be payable at No. 32, Meadow Street, on and after this date to shareholders whose names are on the register, on surrender of the share certificates for cancellation.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator.
Bombay Brick & Tile Factory, Ld., in Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th September 1886.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
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CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
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Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ire

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Sorrento (s), from Hull ; St. Fillano (s), and Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool ; and New Guinea (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Iran (s), from Liverpool ; Orion (s), Trieste ; and Allan Chin, Linga.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Dragoman (s), for Naples and Alexandria ; Byculla (s), Rangoon and Calcutta ; Choice, Mauritius ; Persia (s), Aden and Marseilles ; I. M. S. Amberwitch, Aden ; Java (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ; Merka (s), Zanzibar ; and Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sorrento entered the dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Kerbella left on the same day. The s.s. Persia left yesterday.

A NEW HINDU SANITARIUM.—Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., is about to open a sanitarium for poor Kapole Banias at Walkeshwar.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Porebunder arrived here on Friday evening, accompanied by 50 armed followers. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Mrs. Radford, residing at DeLisle Road, reported to the police having dropped from her pocket a currency note for Rs. 50 somewhere between her house and the Crawford Markets, on Friday last.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—A steam launch belonging to Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Co., while towing an iron barge laden with coal on Friday evening last, was run into by prow No. 3,423, causing damages to the steam launch to the extent of Rs. 500.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, touching the death of Ganoo Bapoo, aged 32 years, a coachman in the service of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who, while passing through some vacant ground, on Malabar Hill, at about 6-30 p.m. on Friday, was bitten on the right foot by a snake. He died from its effects at the hospital at 7 p. m. on Saturday. A verdict of death from snake bite was recorded.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Vishnoo Vittoo was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of theft, the one of stealing a silver neck ornament from a child, and the other of stealing a brass dish, of the collective value of Rs. 7-8, belonging to Suckoo, woman, living in a chawl at Duncan Road. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—A subscription list has been for some time opened under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, with the object of raising a sum for the erection of a school for Mahomedan youths, and we are glad to hear that H.H. the Nawab of Janjira has generously offered a donation of Rs. 4,000 towards this object. We have already noticed with satisfaction the contributions of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,500 by H. H. the Nawab of Cambay and Shaik Bahawuddinbhai of Junaghudh.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Succaram Annajee, a liquor shopkeeper at Gilder Street, Byculla, reported to the police the theft of a small bag containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 78, on Friday last.—Cassumsha Babool, living at Soortee Mohla, also reported to the police on Friday the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 45, from his house. A neighbour of complainant's, named Bokseedee Hooseinbux, who has since absconded, is suspected to have committed the theft.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Gokuldas Tejpal School was held at the school premises at Mandvie on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpal, son of the founder, presiding. About 365 pupils attend the school, and are taught Gujerati and English up to the third standard. From the report read by the secretary, the progress made by the school was considered satisfactory. The chairman, before distributing prizes, said the school was established by his late father nearly thirty years ago, and that its success was due to the exertions of the secretary. Great praise was due to the committee, the death of one of whose members, the late Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee, was a loss to the school. Prizes were then distributed, and the customary distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers terminated the proceedings.

THEFTS.—Kaloo Arjoon was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two *dhoturs*, valued Rs. 2, the property of a dhobie named Bhow Luximon. The accused walked away with the *dhoturs* after they had been washed and left out to dry on Saturday, the 17th instant, at the Worlee Flats. The accused, who was seen loitering about the place on that day, was suspected, and arrested, when one of the *dhoturs* was found on his person, and the other was found at his house. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Cassum Aboobakur was also on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cloth jacket and a watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 29, the property of Ismail Ameerkhan, from his house at Null Bazaar, on the 16th instant. The accused after stealing the property pledged it with a Marwarree, from whom it was recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MONSIGNOR AGLIARDI.—Our readers will have read with pleasure the telegram published in Bombay a few days since which announced the early return of Mgr. Agliardi to India. This return, it will be remembered, was until a recent period looked forward to with a confidence which was all the more natural seeing that it had been promised by Mgr. Agliardi himself both in his valedictory address to the Indian Bishops and in his farewell discourse at St. Xavier's College prior to his departure for Rome. It was not until the news of the Pope's intention to despatch a representative to China, coupled with the telegraphic announcement that the choice of His Holiness had fallen upon Mgr. Agliardi had arrived, that misgivings were entertained concerning the return of the Delegate Apostolic to India. In what way the determination to modify or postpone the Pope's recently expressed intention with respect to the establishment of relations with China may have affected Mgr. Agliardi's return must of course for the present remain doubtful ; but the absence of information on this point does not lessen the feelings of profound satisfaction with which the announcement recently made will be received by the Catholics of India.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday, at the company's registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure of laying before the shareholders the usual annual report together with the accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886. You will notice that the profit for the year amounts to the handsome sum of Rs. 2,53,152-6, and to this amount must be added Rs. 32,804-11-2 brought forward from last year's account, making a total of Rs. 2,86,017-1-2, out of which your directors have transferred Rs. 65,000 to depreciation account, making the total credit of this acount Rs. 1,10,000, and Rs. 35,955 to reserve fund, making the total at credit of this account Rs. 1,50,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,85,062-1-2, from which your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,71,875. There will then remain the sum of Rs. 13,187-1-2, and your directors ask sanction for the payment of one month's salary as bonus at their discretion to all the permanent employés of the company excluding agents who receive a commission. This will amount to about Rs. 5,000, and the balance will be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account. These satisfactory results have been arrived at chiefly by the large increase in the amount of work which your machinery has been able to do. The cotton account also shows a fair profit. In Guzerat, ginning, owing to an agreement amongst the ginowners, has done fairly well, and a renewal of the arrangement for the coming season is now in course of settlement. The number of bales pressed at all your factories was 144,953 against 78,209 last year and 111,467 for the previous year. These totals represent the number of bales upon which the company earns profit, that is to say, that at the factories where joint working arrangements exist our share of the number of bales is taken, not the actual work done. The actual number of bales pressed in our factories was 154,617. In our last report allusion was made to the factory then in course of construction at Kekri. This factory did fair work during the year, but the erection of the machinery having had to be hurried on to secure the season's work, the old Masons' presses gave a good deal of trouble, but some alterations are now being made, which your directors trust will show good results in the coming season. Your directors this year have decided to utilise one of the Hodgarts presses which until recently was at Oomrawuttee, has not been worked for some time and is not required there. A finisher and accessories to work in connection with it have been ordered from England, and a new factory will, they trust, be at work at Kosi before the end of the year. We shall then have four factories in the districts which produce cotton known as Bengal's. The boilers at most of your factories have now been working for a considerable number of years, and your directors are importing from England seven new steel boilers which, with the exception of two for the Guzerat factories, shortly expected, have all arrived. The cost of these boilers will be defrayed out of the depreciation account. In other respects all your machinery is in good order, and it is expected that these new boilers, which are made by Messrs. Daniel Adamson and Company, and are of the latest type of steel boilers, will prove very economical in consumption of fuel. Your Moortizapoor factory owing to keen competition has not done good work in the past season, and your directors have decided to remove the machinery to Karinja, where they hope there is a chance of doing better. One of the new boilers will be placed there, and the whole machinery thoroughly over-hauled and put into efficient order. The co-working agreement at Oomrawuttee which expired at the end of the end of the season has been re-arranged for a period of three years. A renewal of the Julgaum agreement has also been arranged. Under clause 99 of the articles of association Mr. R. Gilbert and Mr. James Moore retire from the board, but are eligible for re-election. Your directors in conclusion are glad to say that so far all reports from the districts where your properties are situated are highly satisfactory, and with additional earning power they look forward to another satisfactory season. The directors have under consideration a proposal to alter clause 48 of the articles of association relating to transfer of shares on death of shareholders, and as soon as the solicitors of the company have prepared the necessary papers the shareholders will be called together to pass a special resolution on the matter.

The report of the directors with the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1886 was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 55 per share, free of income-tax, was sanctioned, payable on and after the 4th proximo. A bonus not exceeding one month's salary was directed to be paid to all the permanent employés of the company. Messrs. R. Gilbert and James Moore, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sadanund Balkrishna and Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee were appointed anditors for the year commencing 1st July 1886, with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the chief agent, and the employés of the company.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMETED.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held on Saturday afternoon, in the office of the company in the Fort, Mr. N. M. Wadia, presiding.

The following report was submitted to the meeting : —Your directors have now the pleasure to wait upon you with their report on the company's operations for the year ending 31st May 1886, together with the general balance sheet and profit and loss accounnt for that period. Your directors are able to report a satisfactory result in pressing done during the past year. The total number of bales pressed from 1st June 1885 to 31st May 1886 at the presses belonging to and under the control of this company was 73,061 bales cotton and wool, against 53,925 bales pressed during the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 19,136 bales. This increase, they consider, is chiefly owing to the reduction in rate, for pressing, from 1st January 1886 of rupee one per bale, which has given a spurt to the cotton and wool trade of Kurrachee. The contract with Mr. Ramdas Moorarjee for the supply of gunny, rope and labour at 20 annas roped and 8½ annas for hooped bales expires in September, and your directors entertain hopes of letting it for the new season on still more favourable terms. The company's agreements with the other press companies in Kurrachee for the joint working of the presses terminate on the 8th of this month, and your directors are glad to report that the Albert Press Company have renewed their agreement with this company. The Scinde and Punjaub Cotton Press Company, however, have determined to work separately, and your directors regret that this action on their part will prove detrimental to the interest of all concerned. Notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large number of bales pressed at the company's presses, the machinery continues in good working order under the superintendence of Mr. James Moore, the company's engineer. With a view to increase the efficiency of the presses so as to enable them to cope successfully with the opposition that is now threatening in Kurrachee, your directors propose to effect certain improvement in the presses. The accounts circulated show that there is a sum of Rs. 59,455-4-11 at the credit of profit and loss account, which your directors have apportioned as follows :—1. That a dividend of Rs. 75 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 30,000 ; 2. That Rs. 5,000 be transferred to reserve account ; 3. That Rs. 15,000 be set aside for improvements ; 4. That the balance remaining, viz., Rs. 9,455-4-11, be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors regret to report the untimely death in October last of their esteemed and valued colleague, Mr. Sundarrow Raghunath, and beg to place on record their high sense of the valuable services rendered to the company by the deceased gentleman as senior member of the firm of secretaries and treasurers. They have appointed Mr. Dhondu Moroba to fill up the vacancy thus caused on the board, which they trust you will confirm. Two of the directors, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Damoderdas Tapidas, retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

It was resolved to receive and adopt the above report, to declare a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, and to re-elect the retiring directors and auditors. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, 1, Dean Lane, Mr. R. M. Sayani, chairman of the board, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure of convening the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, under clause 50 of the articles of association of the company, and of laying before them their first report and the audited accounts for that period. The company was registered on the 27th March 1886. Eligible plots of freehold foras ground have been secured on Fergusson Road, Parell, at Re. 1-2-6 per square yard, admeasuring in all about 39,500 square yards. The foundation-stone was laid on the 23rd August 1886, and building operations have commenced this week. They have concluded bargain with the eminent makers, Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., Limited, for spinning and weaving machinery, through their agent here, Mr. N. N. Wadia. Through the same agent the order for the engines, boilers, shaftings, &c., has been concluded with one of the best makers of engines, Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Messrs. Gostling and Morris are appointed architects of the company, and the contract for building your mills has been given to Messrs. Rajoo Babajee and Co. In compliance with clause 83 of the articles of association, all the directors, save Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas, the *ex-officio* director, retire from office, but they are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to the 14th inst. were adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Cursondas Vallabdas, Khimjee Jewa, and Gordhundas Khatao were re-elected directors. Mr. Mugonlal Dalpatram was appointed auditor for the year commencing 15th September, 1886, with a remuneration of Rs. 125. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE KATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Pandurang Ragoba in the chair.

The following report was circulated among the shareholders :—

The directors beg to submit their annual report and audited accounts of the company made up for the year ending 30th June, 1886. The profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs. 31,616-7-11, which, together with the balance of Rs. 459-5-8, brought forward from last year's accounts, makes a total of Rs. 32,075-13-7 to the credit of profit and loss account. The working of the mill during the first half of the year was unfavourable, and it resulted in a slight loss. An improvement, however, set in with the commencement of the second half-year, and the operations of the company resulted in a fair gain. The directors beg to state that eight mules of 588 spindles each, of Messrs. Platt Brothers' make, and one ring frame of 260 spindles, of Messrs, Howard and Bullouch's make, are added to the machinery in the mill. In consequence of this, the mixing of cotton, which was done in a room on the first floor of the main building of your mill, has been removed to a new shed specially built for the purpose. The directors having found the arrangement of selling piece-goods departmentally not advisable, have reverted to the original system of selling it through a firm of piece-goods merchants, on a remuneration of Re. 1-8-0 per bale of cloth sold, including all charges and risk of bad debts. In November last, Mr. Cursondas Vulubhdas resigned the office of *ex-officio* director of the company. Mr. Gordhandas Khatau is now the *ex-officio* director of the company. The board have appointed Mr. Cursondas Vulubhdas a director of the company, which appointment requires your approval. The directors have also appointed Mr. Gokaldas Devji, a director of the company, to fill up a vacancy caused by the disqualification of Mr. Amirudin Latiff. This appointment also requires to be approved of by you. The directors have now the pleasure to recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, which on 995 shares taken up by the public will absorb Rs. 29,850, and that the balance of Rs. 2,225-13-7 be carried to next year's account. Your directors regret that both the auditors of the company, Messrs. Mansukhram Kuberji and Gangada Kishordas died during the year. The vacancies thus caused were temporarily filled up by the board by the appointment of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Muncherji Merwanji Dadina. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Gokaldas Devji, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 30 per share declared. The office-bearers being appointed, the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A CONFERENCE OF RATEPAYERS.

ABOUT forty ratepayers of the Byculla ward assembled on Saturday evening at Dr. Blaney's bungalow, to confer with Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, the member of the Corporation for that ward, on municipal matters affecting their interests. Owing to the smallness of the attendance, the proceedings did not commence till half an hour after the appointed hour. Dr. Blaney was asked to occupy the chair.

The chairman said the meeting gave evidence of municipal life and progress in the city, or, at all events, in the ward to which the ratepayers belonged. (Hear, hear.) The expenditure of the Municipality was thirty lakhs and upwards every year, but it was thought by some people that certain districts were not as well looked after as some other portions of the city had been. The object of the gathering that day was to inform Mr. Goculdas of the wants of the ratepayers in that ward, to enable him to carry before the Corporation any reasonable proposals that they might make. In civilized countries meetings of that kind were taking place everywhere, and were doing a good deal *of* good.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said it had long been his anxiety that the mortality in that ward had always stood high in comparison with the mortality in other districts of the city. The Municipality had spent a sum of Rs. 1,69,000 in the construction and improvement of drains in that locality, but the only result was that the mortality, instead af decreasing, as had been anticipated, had rather increased. Then there was the "Flats nuisance," from which the district had been suffering, a nuisance which, he was sorry to say, had taken away many valuable lives. Speaking personally, his own calling brought him almost every day near the Flats, and in consequence he had suffered a great deal during the past three years in health. He could also vouch for the statement that the ward did not receive a sufficient or regular supply of water. The district had moreover to complain of the nuisance caused by milch cattle stables. So far as he could see, the distribution of lights was not quite even and regular. He fully sympathized with the general cry that the lanes and streets frequented by the poorer portion of the population were left in great neglect, while the roads used by the fashionable society of Bombay were well looked after. The system of the collection of revenue might very well have some of its stringent provisions relaxed. Under the present rules, if a ratepayer failed to pay the bill within a fortnight after it had been presented, he was served with a notice to pay up the amount in fifteen days, with the information that if he did not comply with the notice a distress warrant would be issued. For this notice, the ratepayers were charged eight annas, a sum which the poorer classes of people could ill afford to give. Under the existing law, no refund was allowed for a property unless it was vacant for sixty consecutive days ; but the period might very well be reduced to thirty days. A very large number of mill hands resided in that ward, and the chawls in which they lived were, for the most part, very ill-ventilated and ill-paved, with no arrangements for an adequate water-supply. These chawls in several cases were overcrowded, with the result that often-times cases of cholera broke out there. If a proper representation were made to the Corporation, when the time came for the consideration of new works for the next year, they might see the advisability of erecting suitable chawls for the poor and letting them out at reasonable rates. Quoting from a statement supplied to him by Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Goculdas said the total population of the ward was 1,43,352, while the number of voters was only 898, and the number of properties was 8,577. The consolidated rate was Rs. 1,36,755, and the total income derived from water was nearly Rs. 40,000, representing almost a fourth of the total revenue on that account. The total income was Rs. 3,37,188, which was nearly a twelfth of the Municipal revenue. The speaker thanked Mr. Ollivant for having given some important roads to the district. He had never met with a more zealous administrative officer than Mr. Ollivant. He was a thoroughly painstaking officer, and always gave his best attention to whatever complaints that had been made to him in a proper manner. For these reasons, it had been a source of great regret to the speaker to learn a few days since that Mr. Ollivant's connection with the Municipality would be finally severed, on account of his health. The loss to the Municipality of an officer of his talent, intelligence and capacity for work, would be very great. They had lately seen that the appointment of Municipal Commissioner had been given by Government to a gentleman quite unacquainted with the affairs of the Municipality, in preference to Dr. Weir, who had already acted in the appointment on three or four occasions, and had given satisfaction both to the Corporation and the city at large. Mr. Charles might be a very good man for the post, but in the short space of three months it would be impossible for him to master the details of any single branch of the administration. The speaker hoped that at future conferences of a similar kind there would be a larger gathering of ratepayers. (Applause.)

Mr. A. G. Herbert complained that a large ventilator had been erected at the back of his house situated in what was styled "16 Cammatteepora Street," and the stench produced by the bad gases issuing from it had proved very injurious to the health of himself and those who resided with him. He and his relatives had been down with fever, which Dr. Sydney Smith, who had attended on them, attributed to the foul gases emanating from the ventilator. He objected to the name by which the street where he and other respectable people lived was styled, observing that the Municipality might give it a better name.

Mr. Macdonald, of the Scottish High Schools, observed that the place where he was residing at present was called "Hansraj Lane," and people up-country could not imagine that persons of any respectability could reside in a locality distinguished by that name. (Laughter.) He had written a letter, some time ago, to the Municipal Commissioner to change the name to something reasonable. The speaker then alluded to the nuisance of mill whistles, which sounded from 4-30 in the morning till 8 or 9 o'clock.

Mr. Golam Hosein Muljee said that the tenants residing in some of his houses in that district were suffering from a drainage nuisance in their neighbourhood. He had written several letters to the Municipal Commissioner, and had even sent to him a certificate by Dr. Blaney, but all to no purpose.

Mr. E. E. Hingley observed that along the Ripon Road he saw poor people residing almost in marshes. The milch cattle stables were also a source of very great nuisance. But, on the whole, he was glad to give his testimony, as an old resident of Bombay, that the city was now a paradise to what it was forty years ago. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Goculdas then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Macdonald, was heartily carried.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

AT the Appeal Court on Friday last, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Stevens Howard, who described himself as a journalist, at present residing in Civil Lines, Poona, applied by petition against two orders passed by the Sessions Judge of Poona in his case, on the grounds that those orders were erroneous and contrary to justice, and seemed to have been passed under a misapprehension of the law and of the facts of the case. He prayed that the High Court would call for the record and proceedings, and the papers connected with the revived charge of cheating against him by Dossabhoy Jamsetjee *alias* M. R. Chandaha ; and to stay further proceedings in the matter. Petitioner described at some length what took place on the 21st inst., when he was taken to the house of Mr. Snow, First Assistant Magistrate, who is said to have treated him in an insulting manner, and to have declined to listen to the explanation he desired to offer. Finally (the petition states) Mr. Snow very ungraciously said he would accept the petitioner's explanation ; and then, without expressing any regret for the mistake he had made in issing a warrant for his arrest, and at the degradation to which petitioner had been needlessly subjected, he assumed a magnanimous air and said he might be released if he could find fresh bail. Petitioner could not find fresh bail, and he was taken back to the police station. On the 23rd inst., he attended Mr. Snow's court ; but, notwithstanding his objections and protests, Mr. Snow proceeded to hear evidence on the revived charge. An application for an adjournment to enable petitioner to move the High Court was refused, although the petitioner pointed out that the magistrate had no power to refuse that application. At 2-30 p.m., Mr. Snow adjourned the case to go to the races, and appointed 1 p.m. on the 24th inst. for the resumption of the case. Petitioner then called upon Sir William Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to Government, to whom he reported Mr. Snow's arbitrary and high-handed conduct of the case. Sir William accorded him a patient hearing. Petitioner represented that, from Mr. Snow's illegal refusal to hear, receive, or record his various verbal and written applications and objections, he had reason to fear that he contemplated hurrying on the case and his wrongful conviction in order to debar him from pursuing his lawful remedy of appealing to the High Court to exercise its extraordinary powers in his behalf. He pointed out that he was completely at the mercy of Mr. Snow, since there was no one in Court but the Parsee prosecutor, his Parsee pleader and witnesses, his enemies who had been called to give utterly irrelevant evidence, so that if wrongfully convicted, he should find himself in the helpless and hopeless position of an imprisoned and discredited convict. If he then reported the illegal conduct of the magistrate, his allegations would be regarded as incredible, and the magistrate's denial would be supported by the absence from the record of all note of the applications and objections. Petitioner prayed for the immediate intervention of Government on the ground that, if he went to Bombay to move the High Court, the magistrate would probably estreat his bail and might possibly have him arrested before he could reach the Court. Sir William informed petitioner that the Government had not the power to stay proceedings pending before a magistrate. Thus petitioner said he had no resource but to repair to Bombay to surrender himself to the High Court, as he now did, and to invoke its protection. He prayed that the High Court would please to telegraph to Mr. Snow to stay all proceedings on the revived charge ; to direct him to forward the record of the revived charge by the first post ; and to inform him that petitioner had surrendered to the High Court ; or that the Court would take such other action as may seem meet and the justice of the case may require.

The Chief Justice refused the application.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLE.

AT the Fort Police Court, Superintendent Brewin charged Abdool Gunny *alias* Ally Mahomed, before Mr. Hamilton, on Saturday, with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,500. The accused was the servant of a Mahomedan grain merchant named Hajee Jan Mahomed Joosub. The complainant discovered that the accused, whose duty it was to collect outstandings, had misappropriated several large sums of money he had received from constituents. Accused used to pocket the money and misinform the cashier, who therefore failed to credit the sums to the constituents who paid their accounts. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, who discovered that accused had paid a woman named Fatmabai a sum of Rs. 2,000, and to them he made a clean breast of all his defaults. Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

THE *Rast Goftar* publishes the following items of information in connection with the Bhavnagar State :—

H. E. the Governer proposes to go on tour through Guzerat and Kattywar in December next, when a grand Durbar will be held at Rajkote, on which occasion His Excellency will perform the ceremony of investing H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar with the insignia of G.C.S.I.

Her Majesty the Queen has paid Mr. Muncherjee Bhavnagree, the agent for the Bhavnagar State, the unusal honour of investing him with her own hands with the insignia of C.I.E. Her Majesty held a private reception in the Palace at Osborne for the purpose.

Miss Avabai, sister of Mr. Bhavnagree, received an unusual ovation in Ireland. A correspondent informs us that Miss Avabai was present with her brother at a party given by the Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin in honour of the Exhibition Commissioners, when there was such a rush to see her and to shake hands with her, that the assistance of the poiice had to be called to keep off the crowd.

CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Richey's appointment to the Gouernor's Council will be popular. He has spent most of his time in good work in Guzerat, and it was his large experience in revenue matters which enabled him to perform creditable service in connection with the Deccan Ryots Commission. Until the araival of Mr. Richey from Europe, H. E. the Governor has paid a compliment to to Sir W. Wedderburn by appointing him temporarily to the Council, a step which will be hailed with delight by the public.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BLOCKS IN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY HIGH COURTS.

We are glad that the Secretary of State has refused to sanction an additional Judge for the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. The additional Judges were asked for on the score of arrears of work, but it was very doubtful that an additional expenditure of Rs. 50,000 a year would be sanctioned at a time when the authorities are doing their best to reduce the public expenditure. This resolution of the Secretary of State does not seem to meet with the approval of the English papers, but we congratulate the rate-paying community. That the work in the High Court is in arrears is the High Court's own fault, and it must be remedied.—*Rast Goftar.*

A CRY FROM WADHWAN.

The cry of *Zoolum* comes from Wadhwan. The hopes entertained of His Highness Balsingjee's administration seem to be doomed to disappointment. It is stated that the Thakore has appointed his own coachman, named Govindji, as superintendent of police, which post the Thakore himself enjoyed before his accession to the *gadee*. This appointment seems to have created a scandal in the State. Another complaint is that the Thakore compels his poor people to work in his palace without paying them for their services, in consequence of which there has been a "strike" in the town since the last twenty-five days. The principal cause of this is said to be a recent order issued by the Thakore enforcing fresh assessments.

MR. CHARLES GLASGOW HORMUSJEE.

Who is Mr. Charles Glasgow Hormusjee ? A controversy having arisen in the English dailies about the nationality of one Charles Glasgow Hormusjee, we think it advisable to give a short account of what took place about half a century ago. About 45 years ago a few Parsee students of the Mission School, which was then located in a house near the Sassoon Synagogue, expressed to the late Rev. Dr. Wilson their readiness to adopt the Christian faith. Their names were Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, Hormusjee Pestonjee, Sorabshaw Dossabhoy and Framjee Bomonjee. All these young men went to live under the protection of Dr. Wilson at Ambroli until preparations could be made to baptize them. The news created immense sensation in the Parsee community, who did not leave a stone unturned to prevent what they considered a calamity. The late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee personally went to the Mission House and had an interview with the would-be converts. He had a discussion with them on the relative merits of the several religions, and the result was that Dorabshaw and Framji returned to their families, while Dhanjibhoy and Hormusjee stuck to their new resolve. The Parsee Punchayet of that period spent a large sum of money to compel Dr. Wilson to present these two youths in the Supreme Court under a writ of "Habeas Corpus," but it being found that they had passed the age of minority nothing could be done. Now Rev. Hormusji had an infant daughter whom he took under his own charge as legal guardian by an order of the Supreme Court. He took her to Scotland, educated her and married her to the Rev. Beharilal, a Bengali Baboo. The wife of Rev Hormusji refusing to live with her husband, the latter took unto himself another wife, a German lady, and the present Mr. Charles Glasgow Hormusjee is the issue of that marriage.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

APPOINTMENTS IN THE POLITICAL SERVICE.

There is much force in the suggestion made by "A. B. C." in the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday, regarding political appointments in Kattywar. It is hard to see on what principle these appaintments are made—if there is any principle at work we are afraid it must be the principle of perversity. The late Mr. Goculji Zala used to wonder why the British Government, which made the smallest appointment an object of competition amongst men of education and character, should throw away the most responsible offices of trust on youngsters who were no good in any other departments of life. Of all departments maintained for nepotism and jobbery, the Political Deparment seems to be most hospitable to the waif whose only recommendation is that of being somebody's somebody. We do not care much whether this lucky mortal is a Native or a European, a Civilian or a Military man ; but the least that Government ought to see to is that their nominee is a fairly responsible person and one trained to the work he has to do. As it is, most of the work in such a case is done by the Dufturdar and the Shirestedar, the Sahib only signing papers and giving lessons in etiquette to the royalty and nobility of Native States. The princes and nobles thus live in constant dread of being humiliated before the people ; and if they do not protest against such a state of affairs, it is by no means certain that they do not resent it. Let Government take heed in time ; on one hand they are educating our princes, that is giving them self-respect, and on the other hand they are sending them political officers decidedly inferior to those of a previous generation.—*Indian Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

SIMLA "SCARLET RUNNERS."—The zeal of the chaprasis recalls a blood-curdling story—more or less founded on fact—some ten or twelve years old. It might have happened in Simla or it might not. At any rate a note beginning "Darling George" fell out of a pocket and on to a Mall ; and the devil of perversity prompted a Government *chaprasi*, anxious to display his intelligence, to pick it up and show it to every soul who came that way, asking if it belonged to them. About one hundred and forty people perused that note before "Darling George" turned up and it is recorded that the last state of that chaprasi was several times worse than the first.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. TRAILL.—The case in which Mr. Traill had one of the witnesses at the recent inquest apprehended on a warrant for giving false information to the police against him came before Mr. Syed Ameer Hossein on remand on Sept. 22. Mr. Barrow, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, and asked if the magistrate proposed to transfer the case to the Chief Presidency magistrate, before whom the case against Mr. Traill is to be tried. He said he did not apply for a transfer, and was ready to proceed with the matter. The magistrate said he did not propose to transfer the case, but declined to go into it until the graver charge against Mr. Traill had been decided. Mr. Barrow asked that the case should not be postponed, urging that Mr. Traill should given the earliest opportunity of showing that the statements made against him were false. The magistrate said Mr. Traill would have such opportunity in the case against himself upon its being tried in the police court. He would proceed with the present case only if it were sent for trial ; but at present, it must stand over till the decision of the High Court on the application to be made before that tribunal was pronounced. Mr. Cranenburg, who appeared for the defence, objected to the case proceeding at present. He said the object of the prosecution was plainly to intimidate the witnesses in the other case. The magistrate eventually postponed the case till ths 15th October ; and Mr. Cranenburgh then complained that the police jemadar and orderly in charge of the Traill case had been going to the houses of the witnesses and endeavouring to intimidate them against giving evidence.—*Pioneer.*

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

NOTHING but the contest over the New York Yacht Club's course inside Sandy Hook, and subsequently outside that projecting tongue of land, seems now to engage public attention across the Atlantic. Though the English cutter Galatea has not hitherto established any pretensions to be considered a racing crack, her only performance of note having gained her a second prize in her maiden race last year, she has gone over to try conclusions with the champion of American waters, General Paine's Mayflower, and not without hope of victory. Lieutenant Henn, of the Royal Navy, enthusiastic yachtsman as he is, makes no secret of his opinion that English yacht-racing is on the decline. Nor is the pride which he expressed on the part of his cutter entirely based upon her sole quality of speed in all circumstances. The Galatea is of the build which ensures, before all, weatherly qualities, such as enable a yacht to thrash to windward in a heavy sea. She is, as her owner has frankly pointed out, quite the opposite of a racing-machine. Not that the Galatea, even in the eyes of a yachtsman keener on winning prizes than on cruising, is deficient in those fine points on which speed mainly depends, nor has she failed to gain admiration from the first American judges. It will be remembered that the Genesta, her predecessor in competition with an American representative yacht, was of composite construction, timber-planked on a steel frame. The Galatea, on the other hand, is built wholly of steel, with neither bolt nor edge to break the fair and even surface of her outside plating, which may compare with glove-kid for smoothness. Although the deck plan shows a somewhat straight side amidships, yet this disappears at the waterline, and the curve from stem to stern is true. The bilge is carried well down, without being prominent, and the midship section is a fine one for power and stability. Her deck fittings are all of teakwood, and her interior bespeaks comfort and convenience throughout. A spacious cabin, twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and eight feet high ; a large forecastle, plainly fitted, but ceiled with mahogany ; ample quarters for the crew ; a hold six feet deep under the cabin floor, and abundant space for provisions, stamp the Galatea as a yacht fit to go round the world. Altogether the model seems to have impressed the severest critics of the New York Yacht Club as the best ideal of a sea boat, and one that would give the best possible account of herself in heavy weather. Alterations have been made in the Galatea since she succumbed last year to the Irex, but whether beneficial or not is a question yet to be decided.

While the Galatea is regarded on the whole as more formidable than Sir Richard Sutton's Genesta, beaten last year on the New York Yacht Club course by the Puritan, so is the Mayflower superior, as lately decided, to the Genesta's conqueror. Instructions for the contest between the Mayflower and the Galatea have been issued by the International Yacht Race Committee, and General Paine's sloop, the fastest sailer, it is thought, ever launched from an American building yard, will first contest the palm with Mr. Henn's steel-built cutter, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., over the inside course. Two days afterwards the race between the Mayflower and the Galatea will be twenty miles outside Sandy Hook ; and should a third encounter be necessary to decide the rub, a triangular course of forty miles will be marked out. That zest might not be wanting for the treat soon to be afforded all yachting-men now assembled in New York, Boston's new sloop, the Mayflower, has already enjoyed a good opportunity of showing her mettle. Although an unlucky tack must be taken into account, the Puritan, heretofore the champion of American waters, was beaten on the 7th ult. by the Mayflower, in a manner fairly conclusive to the question between them. The occasion was that of a really great race, in which sixteen sloops and ten schooners took part, with the result that General Paine's Mayflower won the Goelet Cup, of the value of 500 dirs., beating the Puritan bp 7m. 34sec. actual and 4m.41 sec.corrected time. Still, there are yachting critics with whom the question, "Puritan or Mayflower ?" is still kept open. It is said that, although in reaching and running the new yacht has proved herself the better boat, she has shown no superiority over the Puritan at windward work. The course was out east south-east 18½ nautical miles, thence north by west 3½ mile, and back 16 miles west one-half north, the total distance being about 45 statute miles.

Last year's contest, in which the Genesta was beaten not ingloriously, may be recalled with some interest in view of next Tuesday's race inside Sandy Hook, and the ensuing trial or trials outside. The first race between the Puritan and the English yacht was, after two or three disappointing postponements, at last brought off. Both vessels were very much hampered by the fleet of yachts and steamers in attendance. For a time Genesta was doing the better of the pair, but, as luck had it, she sailed into a calm, and had the mortification, for seven long minutes, of seeing the Puritan walk away from her. Off went the steamers, to give the leading vessel their moral support, with the result that a great r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

THERE was no change in Bar Silver in London yesterday, Reuter's quotation again coming 44½d., but this morning the rate advanced to 44¾d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Paper had advanced ⅛th, say to 69; but Four-and-a-half per cent. was unchanged at 72 15-16. Sterling Loan was also ⅛ higher, at 100⅞; as were also Consols at 101⅛. An extra allottment of fifteen lakhs Telegraphic Transfers, on Calcutta, was made at 1s. 5 1-32d.

The London weekly quotations for Produce make Bombay Linseed to arrive 1s. per quarter cheaper, at 42s. per quarter; and Poppy Seed 9d. per quarter lower, at 32s. 3d. In Hard Red Wheat to arrive there was a fall of 6d., say to 29s. Other quotations in which we are interested come unchanged, compared with the previous week's rates.

COTTON at Liverpool closed with a higher tendency, with sales 12,000 bales—800 Surats—and arrivals firmer. Mid-Uplands on the spot were 1-16 higher at 5⅜d, but Surats were unchanged all round. Arrival prices of the former had advanced 3-64d. in all positions, from Sept ber to December-January; but for January-February delivery they were unchanged. New Fin Broach (Fully Good Clause), February-March shipment, was quoted at 4 29-32d.

New York advices still made Mid-Uplands on the spot 9 3-8; but Futures, at 9·37, were six points higher. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, making the week's receipts 107,090 bales; and bringing up the total receipts since the opening of the fresh season to 223,000 bales, or 42,400 bales, and 22,800 bales less than for the same period in 1885 and 1884, respectively.

The weekly statistics from Liverpool show a diminution of 48,000 bales in the total stock; and of 3,000 bales in that of Surats. The total visible supply was 10,000 bales less than last week, and of East Indian 21,000 bales.

To-day the Liverpool market was steady; but, as usual on Saturday, there was no change whatever in prices. Sales were 12,000 bales. New York also comes quite unaltered. Receipts at the Ports 21,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	107,000	115,000	118,000
" Exports to U. K.	30,000	26,000	31,000
" " Continent	14,000	6,000	4,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	233,000	275,400	255,800
" Exports to U. K. " "	68,000	48,200	76,000
" " Continent " "	21,000	22,900	12,400
" Stock in the Ports	258,000	242,000	226,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,030,000	1,140,670	1,435,420
" " Surats	291,000	202,610	538,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	333,000	486,790	587,630
" London	24,000	22,000	68,000
American afloat	40,000	26,000	29,000
East Indian "	34,000	9,000	33,000
	431,000	543,790	717,630
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅜d.	5 7-16d.	5⅛d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3¾d.	4 9-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1½d.	¾d.	1⅛d.

COTTON.—We hear that contracts were made in the bazaar last night in Good Broach at Rs. 214. To-day sellers were asking Rs. 215, but we believe no business has resulted, though there are Europeans buyers at Rs. 214. New Bengals have been in fair demand to-day, but at least a rupee separates buyers and sellers. A parcel of Fine Bengals, old crop, has changed hands at Rs. 167 per candy. The market may be called firm at our quotations:—

Bengal Good	Rs. 160, Fully Good Rs. 165, Fine 173,	
		January delivery.
Oomrawuttee, Good	Rs. 178	March do.
Do. do. (staple).	182	do. do.
Broach, do.	215	do. do.
Dhollera, do.	187	April do.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market has been rather firmer to-day, but business has only been on a very moderate scale. Sellers are now asking Rs. 4-6-0 for new Ahmedabad Pipi. A small lot of Delhi No. 1, October delivery, has been sold at Rs. 3-15 0 per cwt. Rapeseed for April-May delivery, had advanced to Rs. 5-1-0 per cwt. Although there is so little doing, our Wheat market must be called firm at our quotations, say:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Fine Pessy	4 4 6	new crop	4 5 6	per cwt.
No. 1. do.	4 3 6	"	4 4 6	"
No. 1. Club Delhi	3 15 0	"	4 2 3	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 0 0	"	4 0 0	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,969	bales.
Wheat	27,383	cwt.
Linseed	1,782	"
Rapeseed	120	"
Gingellyseed	891	"
Poppyseed	522	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, not to say dull, with a downward tendency in rates; we may quote 21s. 3d. all round (Trieste and Venice 25s. at a par of Exchange) at which some reletts for Antwerp have been done.

EXCHANGE opened firm to-day owing to the sale of Council Telegraphic Transfers yesterday referred to in our opening para. This additional sale shows a good demand for money either for India or China, and indicates that the Indian Council exercised a wise discretion in holding for a minimum of 1s. 5 1-32d. on Wednesday last. Our rates have hardly varied at all to-day, while Calcutta quotations by telegram closely approximate to our own. Business continues quiet here, and while it was doubtful in the morning if 3 months' sight Credits could be sold at better than 1s. 5¼d. it afterwards appeared that buyers would take them readily at 1s. 5 7-32d. ready, at 1s. 5 3-16d. for November, or at 1s. 5 5-32d. for December to May 1887.

The enquiry for Bank Paper continues small notwithstanding the better rates, and, on the whole, here is nothing here to alter the position of Exchange, but the further advance in Bar Silver, news of which is to hand since our market closed may have its effect on Monday. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	
1 to 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·81¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been no change whatever in rates to-day, Four per cent. being still quoted at 97⅞; Four-and-a-half per cent at 102¾.

SHARES.—There has again been an upward movement in some mill shares; and we quote an advance of Rs. 15 per share in Western India S. and W. at Rs. 825; in Soonderdass of Rs. 10 at Rs. 675; of Rs. 5 each in Katau Makunjee, Queen, and Luxmidas Kimjee at Rs. 935, Rs.905, and Rs. 825; and of Rs. 2-8 a share in Jewraj Balloo, Maneckjee Petit, and Oriental, which are now quoted at Rs. 1,225, Rs. 1,217-8, and Rs. 580, respectively. The Mofussil Co. shares have declined Rs. 2-8, say to Rs. 460; and Anglo-Indian S. and W. are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 10 per cent. We have no change to note in other concerns.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	143,000	500	all	10 do.	842½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	11 4xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	350	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	490
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	107xd
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	69xd
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhuramsey S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Dhun Mills	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	700
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	185
Gordon Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hindustan Mills	700	500	551	87½	650
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2½	875
Hydrabad Spinning Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Imp'l Cotton Mills Co.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,290
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
James Greaves Mills	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,225
Jewraz Bhalloo	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Khatao Mackinzie					
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	650	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,325
Mahalukshmi	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	670
Manockjee Petit's	5,000	250	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Mazagon Spinning Co	1,150	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,290
Morarjee Goculdas	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning				..	510½
Nalgaum Cotton Clearing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	825
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	—	825

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kamrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khanguam Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	680
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,2
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	5
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	182
	750	200	150	5 p.c.	140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	137
Bapty Co., Ld.	975	200	165	Rs. 20	150
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue.	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. &		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	111
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	..	95
Kynnersley Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 621	215xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	15 p.ct.	95xd.
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. a.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	5	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	134
M. M. Moody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

POGSON—September 21, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of W N Pogson, of a daughter.

THOMSON—September 18, at Almora, the wife of Surgeon S J Thomas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEREIRA—SHAW—September 13, by the Rev. Father Lewis, of Bettia, Champarun, Aloysius Stanislaus Pereira, of Mutteria Factory, to Alice, Emmeline Shaw, third daughter of Colonel C R Shaw, BCS.

DEATH.

MOORE—September 20, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, of fever, Pierce William Moore, Madras Civil Service, aged 34 years.

NORONHA—September 15, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, John, the beloved and only son of William and Claudine Noronha, aged 10 days. Very deeply regretted by the afflicted parents. A terrible disaster and disappointment to the grandparents.

RIACH—September 16, at Khonikor, Debrooghur, of jungle fever, Norman, son of T S M Riach.

WILSON—September 22, at Madras, Genevieve Ruth, the wife of Mr Edwin C A Wilson, P & O S,N Co, aged 27 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886.

THE Ultimatum which General Kaulbars has presented to the Regency in Bulgaria has not been excelled by anything that Russian presumptiousness has hitherto conceived. Of the two demands that the Russian Envoy has made the less audacious is that which insists upon the postponement of the elections to the Grand Assembly which has been convened for the election of a Prince. But this is mild only when brought in comparison with the demand that the plotters who deported Prince Alexander should be released. The postponement of the elections means the prolongation of a crisis in which the peace of Europe is jeopardised. It means a provision of new opportunities for Russia to plot, and an increase of her opportunities for overt intervention if she is disposed to intervene. Hence though it is less impudent than the claim for the release of the Czar's kidnapping agents, it is more mischievous, and more calculated to provoke the alarm of such of the Powers as are interested in the preservation of the peace of Europe. As to the extraordinary demand that the people who have done the Czar's dirty work should be turned loose upon the world to repeat the exploit if he or they think fit it is necessary only to recall the fact that in his recent telegram the Czar piously observed that he should bear in mind what was due to the memory of his late father. Well, it is due to the memory of his late father to remember that he was blown to pieces by people of the class whom Russia has employed to remove Prince Alexander from Bulgaria, and that the Romanoffs can afford less than any reigning House in Europe to countenance conspirators, even at a distance. It is of of some importance to know whether this outragious challenge has the support of German and Austrian statesmen, or whether it will not prove to be more than even their cynicism can tolerate.

THE Speech from the Throne on the Prorogation of Parliament is even more colourless than these documents usually are. There is the less reason, therefore, for the historic inaccuracy of the paragraph which, in dealing with the Bulgarian question, attributes Prince Alexander's abdication to the mutiny of a portion of his army. The mutiny, as everybody knows, has had little to do with his abdication, though it had everything to do with his abduction. There are difficulties in the way of telling the whole truth in a Speech from the Throne, or Parliament would have been told that the Prince, discouraged by the proofs that Russia had already given of her power to make his reign impossible, had thrown up in despair a contest is which *la raison du plus fort* would prevail against his own courage and the loyalty of the Bulgarian people. The Speech mentions the notification by the Treaty Powers that there will be no infraction of the conditions guaranteed to Bulgaria. The value of the assurance is entirely dependent upon the interpretation which individual powers place upon Treaty obligations. If Russia, for instance, chooses to interpret the clauses of the Treaty which guarantee the liberties of the Bulgarians as freely as she has interpreted her own undertaking to preserve Batoum as a free port, these clauses might as well have been "writ in water." The Treaty, unfortunately, leaves her rather more freedom of action than is consistent with a real safeguarding of the national rights. They do not warrant her, it is true, in following the advice of a Moscow paper which recommends the establishment of a Russian dictatorship over a people who are probably less in need of disciplining of that sort than the Czar's subjects. They do not warrant her now in standing between the men who kidnapped Prince Alexander for her and the punishment that they deserve. But within the four corners of the Treaty, Russia will find as much opportunity as she needs for making impossible the restoration of government in Bulgaria except on her terms. For the present the scene of her activity in Constantinople, where she has worked as effectually for Prince Alexander's overthrow as the midnight marauders who hustled him on board the yacht at Widdin. And there she will continue to work so long as diplomacy will serve her purpose better than violence. Doubtless it is in view of this fact that the English Government have decided to change their ambassador at Constantinople. They have lately been in personal consultation with Sir Edward Thornton, and they doubtless have good reason for thinking that Sir William White, now Minister at Bucharest, will be better able to fill the post at this critical time. Sir William White was *chargé d'affaires* at Constantinople at the time of the rising in Eastern Roumelia last year, and he was the instrument—the very efficient instrument—of Lord Salisbury's policy in the ambassadorial conferences which preceded the settlement for the regulation of the affairs of the two Bulgarias. He will we suspect prove a stronger man in every way than Sir Edward Thornton, and our diplomatic position at Constantinople will doubtless be the better for the change. The Speech from the Throne is as colourless in its reference to the Afghan boundary question as in the Bulgarian paragraphs. It tells us, however, all that need be told on the subject. A few miles of the portion remain to be marked, and enough information has been obtained for this portion to be determined by direct negotiation between the two Governments. The placid way in which the matter is referred to is little in harmony with the tone in which the Kham-i-Ab question has been discussed in England. It is not indeed until the success of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is touched upon that the Speech from the Throne rises out of the severely frigid mood. The growing desire on all sides to draw closer the bonds uniting every portion of the Empire is a fit theme for a paragraph in the Queen's Speech in a season when Indians and Colonials have thronged every reception room in London, and when Imperial Federation is in the air, however far it may still be from the councils of statesmen. The paragraph gives a pleasant ending to the Speech from the Throne, a much more pleasant ending than, for instance, would have been given in a reference to the troubles of the coming winter in Ireland, of which no one can have plainer presentiment than Her Majesty's Ministers, or why did Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the other day throw out hints about an early re-assembling of Parliament for granting the Executive increased powers?

THE Education Syndicate of British Burma is doing good by stealth. The Recorder of Rangoon, who represents the English Law, the English Bar, and the Original Side, has delegated to that Corporation the duty of examining candidates for the office of Advocate The Judicial Commissioner had done the same long ago, and now the two examinations will be combined. The splendid Bernard Free Library which the Syndicate founded has from the commencement been open to all comers; but regulations have lately been made to allow of the readers taking the books home. In this respect Rangoon is far more fortunate than Bombay; and the University Authorities here might usefully profit by Burman experience. The examinations for the public service have for many years been conducted by the Syndicate. As that learned body observed in its address to Lord Dufferin, "Charged with the conduct of the principal educational tests in this province, we measure the advance of higher education, we guard the portals of the Subordinate Civil Service, and we advise the local Government in its efforts to shed the light of knowledge in the homes of the people." They have been incorporated under Act 21 of 1860 in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Educational Department; and for this move in advance, which is really due to Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Bernard, Lord Dufferin has been thanked by the ambitious Board, who added "We hope that this extension of our powers and duties will ripen, in the near future, into the establishment of a local University."

Female education too, they say, has engaged and will receive their most careful consideration. At present less than 4 per cent. of the women receive any education whatever, a fact to which Lord Ripon some years ago drew public attention. It has long been felt that the shortcomings of the Government system were most apparent in regard to female education; and we suppose it is due to the new popular force and the earnest efforts of the missionaries who have seats at the Board that the Syndicate have advocated by solemn resolution the establishment of a medical school for the instruction through the vernacular of students of both sexes. They hope that "Burmese women will be found amongst those willing to accept instruction in the alleviation of human suffering." The visit of Lady Dufferin to Rangoon appears to have strengthened a movement which had been practically stifled before. The Bishop of Rangoon, who happens to be a doctor of medicine, had started some ambulance classes, and had offered Rs. 1,000 to start a scholarship fund so as to encourage the acquisition of that general learning which must precede all effective teaching of medicine. But as we remarked at the time, the unwise hostility of some of the officials prevented the offer being accepted; and the Bishop was obliged to keep his rupees, while several other offers of the same kind were in consequence withdrawn. A small fund has, however, been collected since the Viceregal visit, and there is now some hope of the movement becoming successful. The miserable state of medical knowledge in Burma was the subject of some severe criticism by a former President of the Board; the women he said were exposed to gross and blundering treatment, and the pharmacopœia was the same as that described 2,000 years ago in the Mahavagga. The Rev. Dr. Marks pressed on the Director of Public Instruction the absolute necessity of raising a large endowment fund, and offered himself to collect a lac of rupees if the Department would join in the movement, but this proposal also was rejected. We are glad to see that a more conciliatory attitude has lately been assumed; and that one of the missionaries has a seat on the Council of the Board. But we do not presage much success to the cause of higher education of Burmese women unless Dr. Marks' suggestions are adopted and a sufficient sum be collected to found a hospital for women, with scholarships for female students of medicine. The Bishop and the missionaries have been more farseeing than the Government Inspectors and Surgeons; and by their counsel and offers of financial aid had certainly anticipated the action of Lady Dufferin.

We say the Educational Board are doing all this good by stealth, as they have no historian of their acts. The local press seldom deigns to discuss their meetings; and at the very time that the Senate of the Bombay University have decided to admit reporters so that the newspapers may give the substance of the proposals and the speeches, the Rangoon Board have abolished the publication of the speeches, which the public used to read with eagerness and pleasure in the *Government Gazette*, and have resolved apparently to print nothing but the formal resolutions, which seldom explain themselves and which are not read by the outside world. Here we think the learned body are placing themselves in opposition to the popular voice, and are likely to lose the popular interest and support which have made the Corporation what it is—the only free and enlightened institution existing in that benighted province. It will be a serious misfortune if the change of system should result in preventing the free publication of the views of the missionaries and other members without Government appointments. We have noticed the fact that in several matters the missionaries had preceded the action of Government. Even the new departure in mechanical engineering had been attempted by them long ago, and any infringement of their freedom of speech would be an intellectual disaster. There is besides no likelihood of the Government of India allotting any large sum to either the female hospital or the School of Mechanical Engineering in these times of financial difficulty; and if the public are not properly informed of these pressing requirements no large subscriptions can reasonably be expected. It is even possible that if proper explanations were given and accepted in a conciliatory fashion, the large donations offered, but not yet collected, might even now be employed for the benevolent purposes which the Syndicate has advocated.

THE question of transit duties in native States still presses itself now and again upon the attention of the local Government, despite its successful intervention in the case of certain States. The instance which has most recently called for notice—though the case is one of long standing—is brought to light in a reprint of some papers relating to the revision of the assessment of the Jamkhed taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. It so happens that the Taluka, which consists of over seventy villages, is for the most part entirely cut off from British territory, the villages being scattered about in the Nizam's territory like so many islands in an archipelago. One result of this is that the road communications between and through them are not quite up to the British standard; another and a not less grievous one is that some of the less commendable of the fiscal systems which prevail in the Nizam's territory apply to these villages. It is true that a system of passes has been introduced for the purpose of freeing produce leaving these villages for markets on what, for want of a better term, may be named the British mainland. But the relief thus afforded is nominal rather than actual. Thus, cattle brought for sale into any of the villages have to pay five per cent. duty as they leave the Nizam's territory. The Kulkarni of one of these villages informs the Settlement Officer that the severity with which the collection of customs dues on the frontier has been carried out by the Nizam's officials for the last few years has had a very bad effect upon the bazaar there, and has resulted in keeping away the inhabitants of the neighbouring non-British villages. If this is anything like an accurate statement of what goes on, it will be seen of how little avail are the passes which are supposed to free goods sent from these British villages towards British territory. There seems little reason to doubt the existence of a system of black-mail quite as inconvenient in its result as a lawful imposition of transit dues would be. The practice appears to be for some of the subordinate officials to claim a contribution of a quarter of an anna per cart, and if this is refused to delay the carts on pretence of searching them or some allegation of irregularity. This is of some interest to us, as a large quantity of the grain which crosses the frontier in this locality finds its way to Bombay and Poona. The absence of good roads is a drawback to trade which no one expects to see removed so long as the frontier is broken up as it now is, and the authorities seem to agree in the belief that the remedy must be sought in an exchange of territory with the Nizam's Government, which will do away with these scattered *enclaves*, and will bring British territory within a ring fence. The Commissioner of the Division puts in a hint that whatever arrangements may be made our ryots in villages transferred to His Highness the Nizam's territory should have their survey rights and settlement inviolably secured to them. This, however, need give the British authorities no anxiety. The Hyderabad Government is not successful in the matter of road making, but its land system is reasonable and the incidence of its land revenue is light. The inconveniences of the present state of affairs at this part of the frontier are serious enough to warrant an effort to remove them by means of an exchange of territory without, perhaps, being over anxious for the settlement rights of the population who would be transferred to the Nizam's jurisdiction.

POONA RACES, 1886.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

THE last day's programme of the regular Race meeting was brought off to-day in as fine weather as one could wish for. The Stewards have decided on having another day's sport next Saturday, when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess are expected to be present. The attendance in the early part of the afternoon was not particularly large, but as the time went on the Grand Stand became better filled and the ladies mustered in strong force, and evidently the speculative element is growing with them, as several came down into the ring during the races, attended by their cavaliers, bent upon putting a ticket or two on to their fancies, or the straight tips which had been perchance whispered to them when floating dreamil around in the seductive waltz at the Civil Service Ball, and it is to be hoped they generally spotted the winners, or else Hubby dears will have to be appealed to to meet their little "gamboling" expenses, as well as the other thousand and one miscellaneous items which swell up house-keeping bills. The lawn had its full share of patronage, and the carriages drawn up at the back of it in the enclosure had several fair occupants viewing the races from their coign of advantage on the box seat. The band of the 43rd Regiment agnin discourssd sweet music throughout the afternoon, pitching their stands in the Paddock first, and then

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

Her Majesty in her Speech says that her relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

A mutiny of a portion of the Bulgarian Army having led Prince Alexander to abdicate the throne, a Regency has been formed to administer the affairs of Bulgaria and prepare for the election of a successor in conformity with the articles of the Treaty of Berlin.

In reply to a Note from the Sublime Porte, the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin have stated that there would be no infraction of the conditions of the Treaties guaranteed to Bulgaria.

The demarcation of the Afghan frontier has advanced to within a few miles of the River Oxus. In view of the near approach of winter, the British Boundary Commission has been withdrawn. The information already obtained will suffice to determine by direct negotiations between the two Courts that portion of the Frontier remaining unmarked.

Her Majesty then mentions the issue of an Irish Land Commission, and observes, with much satisfaction, the interest evinced by her people in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects. On all sides, Her Majesty says, there is a growing desire to draw closer, in every practicable way, the bonds uniting the various portions of the Empire.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A meeting of the exhibitors of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition took place yesterday in favour of re-opening the Exhibition next year.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE.

Sir William White will shortly be appointed as the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in place of Sir Edward Thornton.

CAPTURE OF MOONLIGHTERS.

Six "Moonlighters," after attacking a farm-house at Kerry, fell into an ambush prepared by the police acting under the instructions of Sir Redvers Buller, and were captured.

THE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Parliament stands prorogued until 11th November next.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERY QUESTION.

England and the United States are examining the basis of a treaty for granting reciprocal fishery rights.

A PROJECTED ALLIANCE IN THE EAST.

Lord Iddesleigh, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, is endeavouring to unite Servia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 25.

General Kaulbars, who arrived here to-day, is bearer of an *Ultimatum* from the Russian Government demanding the adjournment of the elections and the release of the plotters against Prince Alexander.

THE ROYAL VISITORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 25.

Their Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales left here to-day.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 24.

H. M.'s Transport Euphrates, with reliefs on board, passed through the Canal, outward bound, for Bombay to-day.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 26.

A Government launch which plies between Tounghoo and Ningyan had to fight her way through fifteen hundred dacoits. Of the armed guard aboard, one policeman was killed and seven wounded. It is believed that sixteen dacoits were killed.

Mr. Gladstone, the newly-appointed Deputy Commissioner of Ningyan, was aboard the launch.

Another launch of this line accidentally sunk.

THE RUBY MINES.

Very great dissatisfaction is felt here at the secrecy with which the Ruby mines have been disposed of by the Government of India without offering them for public competition.

The Chief Commissioner has not been informed of the terms on which the concession has been granted, but it is reliably asserted that his strong recommendation that the lease should contain stipulations that the mines should be worked in conjunction with native agency, has been disregarded. If this is true, serious trouble may be expected. The people have worked these mines from the first, and consider they have vested interests in them, and will resist any effort to oust them

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS SEPT. 26.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers are now encamped here, ready for embarkation on Tuesday in the Venetia, which arrived yesterday. The Rifle Brigade are also here, and ready to go to Rangoon by the Booldana, which arrived yesterday.

MADRAS GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Governor arrives here on Thursday morning.

The Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich, of the Viceregal Council, is granted nine months' furlough from the 6th December next.

Colonel Bengough, Assistant Adjutant General, Bangalore, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General White.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Promotions:—To be Colonels—Lieutenant-Colonels Tweed and Wroughton. To be Captains, B. S. C.—Lieutenants John Smith Pelham Burn and George Younghusband. Indian Army:—To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors Howard, Broome, Erie and Jackson. Brigade-Surgeon Farrell is promoted to Deputy Surgeon General.

Mr. Duncan, Executive Engineer, is granted a year's furlough.

Mr. F. Warden, Executive Engineer, officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer Railways, Bombay.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 25.

In the Bengal Council yesterday, the Ghee Bill was passed, and as a matter of general surprise its action was extended to all municipalities in Bengal. The suggestions put forward for an extension of the Bill to European food stuffs was rejected on the ground that the Council was called upon to deal promptly with the question, and there was no time to go into wider considerations, which would invoke a detailed inquiry.

The general opinion is that no such enquiry was required, as the evils complained of are matters of notoriety and practically form details of any adulteration Bill. Moreover, if the Council could stretch its powers so as to extend the Bill to the whole province, it could easily have introduced a few clauses protecting Europeans against the sale of unsound and pernicious food stuffs.

The Lieutenant-Governor announced that the Government of India were taking steps for the passing of a measure for the whole of India, and had already addressed all local Governments on the subject.

Europeans in Calcutta are greatly dissatisfied at the manner in which their very moderate claims have been treated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, with the outward mails from London of the 19th inst., left here at 4 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo this morning, four days before the contract date.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice from Hongkong left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	75,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton.....	15,000	"
" " " Surats.....	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	333,000	"
" " Surats	102,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.....	24,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency. Surats steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1 4 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ "	72 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan...	100⅝
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	44½

Arrivals—Amana and Waverley.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Durban on the morning of the 28th, Tuesday.

It is hereby notified that considerable delay is unavoidable to private telegrams to Upper Burma, owing to the wire being occupied by official messages.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 25.

10 p.m.	80·8

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	82·9

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, who had been to Nasik on privilege leave for a month, resumed charge of his duties on Saturday last.

THE transports conveying the reliefs to Burma are making rapid voyages across the Bay. A telegram from Rangoon states that the Booldana and Venetia, with the 17th Madras Infantry and the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived there on Wednesday. The troops were loudly cheered on landing.

THE Simla Art Exhibition, which will be opened on the 1st of October by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, promises to be fully equal to the average. It will contain some very good pictures by Mrs. Strachey of Allahabad, who has frequently exhibited in the Academy at Home, by Mr. Griffiths of Bombay, by Colonel Strahan, Colonel Tanner and others.

THE kharif crops in Berar are reported to be in excellent condition excepting in the Wun district, where they have suffered from want of rain. Cholera still prevails in the Wun and Akola districts. Cattle disease prevails in all the districts except Oomrawuttee.

SOME disappointment is felt at Madras at the report that the Viceroy will not visit that city during his forthcoming tour in the Southern Presidency. His Excellency will visit Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tanjore, embarking at Negapatam for Calcutta.

WHAT a Home paper says about Sir Frederick Roberts having urgently demanded "a large additional supply" of European officers for the Indian Army, is said to be a large exaggeration. The Commander-in-Chief has, as was already tolerably well known, recommended to Government that one more British officer should be given to each native regiment, both Cavalry and Infantry.

THE number of schools in the Punjab maintained either wholly or partly from the District Fund during the year 1884-85, was 1,545, or 25 more than in the previous year. New primary schools were opened in Rhotak, Karnal, Multan, Ferozpur, Hushiarpur, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Jhelum, Sialkot, Guzranwallah, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Bhanu. It was, however, found necessary to close six girls' schools in the Jullunder district for want of local interest. The total expenditure, including charges for subordinate inspection, normal schools, &c., was Rs. 4,76,685, as against Rs. 3,78,880 in the previous year.

IT is said that Mr. Goschen was offered the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Currency, and declined it.

IT is probable that the scheme of an Imperial Institute for India and the Colonies, of which the Heir-Apparent is to be permanent president, will be taken up vigorously by the Government of India.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, of the N.-W. P. Secretariat, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, while Mr. Daukes is employed on special duty. Mr. F. Giles acts as an Under-Secretary to the Government of these Provinces during Mr. Hewett's absence.

QUETTA has returned to its normal healthiness, there having been no epidemic disease this season beyond the usual bilious fever, known as country fever, which extends all over the country, and is not peculiar to Quetta, and is disagreable rather than dangerous. Sir O. St. John's escort suffered severely from it, one-third of the men being in hospital; and the Agent himself had one attack which lasted three days.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in an article commenting on the recent scene in the Court of an Assistan Political Agent in Kattywar, says:—"Perhaps it will be as well, for his own and the Government's reputation and the public interests, that he should return to his legitimate sphere of military duty, and that care should be taken that he is never again entrusted with any judicial office, for which, regarding this affair even in the most lenient light, he is evidently quite unfitted. A Magistrate or Judge, who cannot uphold the dignity of his Court without calling witnesses opprobrious names, and without coming to fisticuffs with parties appearing before him, is certainly very much out of place on the Bench even of a Political Officer's Court. We are surprised at Colonel Wodehouse's attitude in this matter. He is not an officer of the bahadoor type, and has made himself very popular in Kattywar, during a long connection with the Political Agency, by his fair treatment of both princes and people of the province. He would seem, in this instance, to have allowed a mistaken feeling of *esprit de corps* to interfere with his conscientious judgment. It would have been better if, instead of refusing Bhavsinghee's request for permission to institute proceedings, he had handed the whole case up to Government for orders in connection with the petition.

THE facts of the capture of Jam Ali, the son of the Jam of Lus Beyla, are as follows:—"Jam Ali was brought to Sir. O. St. John's camp at Bhagwana by the Jahalawan Sirdars; but as they had given him a safe conduct, Sir Oliver St. John was obliged to respect it and let him depart free. He and Thakar Khan, the Mingal Chief, then made off towards Wad; but hearing that the Agent to the Governor-General was in pursuit, fled to Kharan. The Chief of that place, Neoroz Khan, having previously received notice from the Agent of the probability of Jam Ali's seeking refuge with him, and had orders to arrest him if he did, at once gave him up to a man deputed by Sir O. St. John to take charge of him and bring him to Quetta, where he arrived on the 10th instant."

A SHORT time ago the Madras Government appointed a Committee, of which Dr. Bidie was president, to enquire into the best means of bettering the condition of the Civil Orphans Asylums in that Presidency. Among other recommendations in their report the Committee have suggested that, if the Governmet could see their way to admitting East Indian lads into the army, or to organising a Eurasian corps, much of the difficulty now experienced in finding employment for the number of poor boys in the community would disappear. The local Government has referred this suggestion to the Military and Public Works Department, but it is doubtful whether any good will result from it, as the same suggestion has often been made by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations, and has always been rejected.

A CASE of what may be called extortion under the Income Tax Act is reported in an up-country paper. It appears that a pensioner, whose pension was below the limit fixed for the tax, was unable one month to draw his pension owing to ill-health. On applying for the two months' pension due to him, he was informed that income-tax would have to be deducted, as there was a circular order authorising such deductions when the amount of one payment was beyond the monthly limit. This clearly is a case in which the income-tax has been illegally assessed under the Act, notwithstanding any departmental rule to the contrary.

A WING of the Punjab Infantry and two squadrons of Punjab Cavalry from Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan move up shortly to Rakhni, half-way between Dera Ghazi Khan and the new cantonment at Bori, to serve as an escort to money and working parties on the new road. The troops at Bori will be comfortably housed somehow before the cold weather sets in.

MAJOR WACE, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Cossipore, will shortly proceed home on duty, taking with him his Chief Engineer, for the purchase of new machinery for the making of the new cartridges for the Martini-Enfield rifle, and for making themselves acquainted with the process of manufacture of solid drawn cases, &c. It is stated that Major J. G. Stone, Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, will likewise be sent home for instruction in the manufacture of the new cartridges.

THE correspondent of the Allahabad paper with the Bombay Commission sent the following telegram from Kham-i-Ab on Sept. 15 *via* Meshed (Sept. 22):—"The final meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 13th instant, and the joint Mission will now be withdrawn. As the question now stands, it may be said that 330 miles of frontier have been demarcated, from Zulfikar to Duckchi, and 35 miles across the desert to the Oxus remain to be demarcated; but the general direction of this portion of the line was settled some time ago by the Commissioners. The main question which the English and Russian Governments have now to decide is the point where the frontier is to rest on the Oxus. The Afghans claim Kham-i-Ab: the Russians a point 12 miles higher up the river. No other question is pending. Sir West Ridgeway starts to-day; meets the party from Shadian at Balkh; and thence marches direct *via* the Chahardarya Pass to Kabul, at the Amir's special invitation. The Mission will probably reach Peshawar at the end of October. Major Durand, Mr. Merk, and Captain de Lassoe return by Persia. Both Commissioners gave farewell dinners, and the Commission broke up on very friendly terms. The Russians start on the 17th instant."

THE Government of India, with a view of economy under the present financial pressure, have decided to reduce the staff pay of Rs. 700 to Rs. 600 per mensem of the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Madras, on the retirement from office of the present incumbent, Colonel William Shapter Hunt. The staff pay of the Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions also comes under the official shears. This officer draws Rs. 600 per mensem as staff pay, which amount will now be cut down to Rs. 400. The consolidated pay of the Judge Advocate General, *viz.*, Rs. 2,000 per mensem, will be reduced to Rs. 1,800, thus effecting a large saving annually.

SOME curious indictments were preferred against the Irish members of Parliament at a meeting of the Irish Industrial League in Dublin lately. They were denounced for not wearing Irish made hats and boots, and one member said they all came back from London with West-end hats, and not an Irish hat on the head of one of them. Another speaker suggested that eighty-six Irish members should each buy a pair of Irish boots. Only two of them, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Cox, had ordered Irish boots, and in their case they forgot to send the measures, so that they could not be made. The members were defended by a man who declared that, though some of the Parnellites might wear London clothes, it certainly was not true of all or the bulk of them. It was further stated that London clothes had been sent by Irish members to be altered in Dublin; and also that Mr. Michael Davitt wore Irish-made clothes.

"THE Publication of State Secrets" is the attractive title of an article in one of the London journals regarding the action of Eyre and Spottiswoode *vs.* The Queen. The facts of the case are not very complicated. A contract was made with the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by which Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode were to print for the Crown. One of the conditions of the contract was that the contractors were to bind themselves to exclude all strangers from the office where a certain part of the printing was carried on, and to adopt every precaution suggested by the Comptroller to prevent any printed matter from falling into other hands than those entitled to receive it. A portion of the confidential printing sent to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode was a draft of the Redistribution Bill of the late Government, which was for the use of a Committee of the Cabinet, and this document unexpectedly and prematurely appeared in a London daily newspaper. The Comptroller held that this was due to some neglect on the part of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode; but the firm denied this absolutely, and the present action was instituted by them, not only to defend themselves against the charge, but also to clear the character of their staff and workmen, most of whom had been in their employment for many years. The case has attracted considerable attention, as the relations existing between the Government and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode had come to be regarded as almost part of the constitution.

AN important cattle fair was held at Sirsa between the 15th ultimo and 13th instant, at which upwards of 40,000 oxen and 1,000 buffaloes were shown. Of the oxen, however, scarcely one was deemed equal to heavy artillery work, and only about a dozen pairs were fit for Commissariat purposes. There were 320 milch cows of superior breeds, principally of English origin. At a ploughing match held during the fair, eight ploughs did excellent work, making clean furrows some four inches in depth, and completing their tasks rapidly. This form of competition is an excellent means of improving the country breed of oxen; as only good bullocks, in good condition, can hope to win a match in which time counts for a good proportion of the marks given. This fair appears to be held at a very hot season of the year, and to last an inordinately long time. The prizes were distributed on the 2nd instant, and before that day many men and animals had already left the fair; nevertheless, the gathering was not over until the 13th.

A MOVEMENT has been started at Simla for raising a memorial to the late General Wilson, and the matter is now in the hands of an influential Committee, who have already received liberal promises of support. Their choice will probably be that the memorial should take the form of a tablet in the Cathedral at Calcutta, and a shooting prize for the Native Army, the service with which General Wilson was associated, it might almost be said, during his whole lifetime,

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. T. CUMMINS, M.S.C., Second-in-Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed S. A. Commissary General, Burma Field Force; Lieutenant E. L. Wright, B.S.C., Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, has been ordered to Burma; Colonel Justice, M.S.C., Commandant, 6th Infantry, now on furlough, has obtained six months' extension on medical certificate; Lieutenant R. F. M. Johnstone, Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, has been appointed to the Command of the Mominabad Depôt.

THE Hyderabad Resident has issued a very complimentary order regarding the departure of Colonel Way, in which he "regrets that the exigencies of the service necessitate Colonel Way giving up his temporary command of the Contingent sooner than he otherwise might have done. Colonel Ross, however, takes this opportunity of cordially acknowledging the assistance and support invariably given to him in all matters connected with the Force by Colonel Way during the period in which he held command of the Hyderabad Contingent. Colonel Way carries with him the officiating Resident's best wishes for his future career." The 3rd Infantry has ere this landed in Burma, which is not new ground to the gallant Commander, who was there in 1852-54. It is generally expected that before long he will be appointed to a Brigade.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE following order by Brigadier General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., commanding the Bombay district, has been issued:—

1. With reference to Government notification of the 22nd instant, the following arrangements will be made on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 a.m. on the 27th instant and land at 5-30 p.m.

2. The 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and Queen's color to parade at the landing steps of the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m.

3. The 21st Bombay Infantry (Mraine Battalion) will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and Queen's color under command of an European officer at Government House at 5 p.m. to receive their Royal Highnesses on arrival there.

4. A royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the landing of their Royal Highnesses.

5. The remaining troops in garrison will parade at 4-30 p.m., and will line the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Church Gate Railway Station, every available man to be in the ranks.

Royal Artillery.—With their right resting on the ground near the landing place on the Apollo Bunder.

2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.—From the Royal Artillery, in continuation.

Bombay Volunteer Corps, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry.—From the new Government Printing Press, *via* Watson's Hotel and Bombay Club, General Post Office, to Church Gate Street Station.

The troops will extend five paces, taking up their touch, dressing and distance from the Royal Artillery.

Field States to be sent in at once.

All Officers off duty to Attend at the Bunder.

Review order (British troops white clothing to be worn). As soon as the carriage, in which their Royal Highnesses are seated, arrives on the right of regiments the order "Present Arms" will be given and band play "God save the Queen." As soon as the last carriage has passed, each regiment will successively form up and march to quarters.

Their Royal Highnesses will be escorted from the Bunder to Government House, Malabar Point, by the mounted company of the Bombay Volunteer Corps.

6. The East Yorkshire Regiment will furnish a guard of 45 rank-and-file, under command of an officer at Government House, Malabar Point, during their Royal Highnesses stay in Bombay; this guard will mount at 6 a.m. on 27th instant.

7. Camp equipage, barrack furniture and carriage to be supplied by the several departments.

8. Their Royal Highnesses will take their departure from Bombay on the 28th instant, leaving the Boree-Bunder Station at 12-30 p.m. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file, to parade at the station at 12-15 p.m.

9. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the salutiug battery at 12-30 p.m.

10. The departure will be private.

If their Royal Highnesses land immediately after the arrival of the "Bengal" the above arrangements will not be carried out, but the following will be substituted.

The 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and Queen's color under the command of an European officer to parade at the Apollo Bunder as soon as the steamer is signalled. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the landing of their Royal Highnesses, which will be the signal that there will be no evening reception.

We are requested to state that ladies who have not recieved tickets of admission who wish to accompany gentlemen who have received such tickets, will be admitted into the enclosure at the Appollo Bunder for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Volunteers or others wishing to be present at the landing of the Duke and Duchess should be careful not to mistake the guns of H. M's. Briton for those of the Apollo Bunder Saluting Battery. The Briton will fire a salute upon the Duke's arrival in the harbour. The Saluting Battery will not fire till His Royal Highness lands.

HINTS FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rumoured that the Collector of Salt Revenue has already reported as regards reduction in the establishments under his control that such a measure is not practicable, and that he will be glad to make over his charge at once to any other officer who may undertake to work it satisfactorily at a less cost than at present. There is no question that the present incumbent has not his equal in the Covenanted ranks for ability, painstaking, hard work, conscientiousness, love of justice, and fair play; and one therefore feels all the more amazed that such an officer should arrive at such a conclusion if what is rumoured of him is true. For it is notorious that nowhere is there a larger field, excepting perhaps the Bombay Custom House, than the Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari Departments, for the free use of the shears being applied, especially in the higher grades and sinecure appointments. Two covenanted Deputy Collectors and half-a-dozen uncovenanted Assistant Collectors ought to be quite enough to supervise the work of the Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari of the Mofussil, by placing these departments directly under the Revenue Collectors of the Districts, and the two, in future, Revenue and Police Commissioners of the Divisions N. and S. The Coast Guard Service, with its really costly and actually useless Assistant Collector or Superintendent, inspectors, boats and yachts, and schooner and steam launch rotting at their moorings, should be made a clean sweep of. These, with the Commissioner and Collector, and their personal Assistants, when struck off will make a very large saving without in the least trenching on efficiency, which ought to have been carried out on the abolition of the Import Duties in 1882. So in like manner and at the same time ought the departments of the Bombay Customs to have been sheared of its fat sinecures, instead of the miserable parings effected then among the small fry, such as peons, clerks, and petty officers. At present one uncovenanted Assistant to supervise the whole of the Customs, Opium and Abkari under the Revenue and Stamp Collector of Bombay is quite sufficient. The Reporter General's Department is a sham, as its unreliable statistics show, and ought to be abolished. The Preventive Service, with two inspectors only, ought to be placed under the management of the Port Trust, as is already the Pilot Service of Bombay. The Superintendent and the two other inspectors of the Revenue Service are not needed. Nor is the Shipping Master and his Assistant needed, for their offices could easily be supervised by the Port Officer of Bombay and his Assistants.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 24. OVERTAXED.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	88	31	97	54	93	11	97	8
Sept. 25, Saturday.	0	73	0	28	0	25	0	01
" 26, Sunday.	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total.....	89	04	97	82	93	36	97	09
Corresponding date last year	68	00	65	94	64	79	63	72

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* THE BOMBAY PARSEES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

THIS match was commenced on Friday morning in fine weather, though rather warm, and on a good wicket, which, however, was rather dry, making it very fast and true, so that it was in favour of the bowlers. The attendance during the early part of the day was not very numerous, being confined chiefly to those actually interested in the game and their friends. Many of the Parsee residents put in an appearance, watching the fortunes of their compatriots with great eagerness and attention. In the afternoon the number of spectators increased considerably, and many ladies, for whom a shamianah was pitched, came down to watch the game. The first innings of the Poona eleven was a great triumph for the batsmen, who, every now and then, quite collared the bowling and hit the score up in a very lively fashion. The Parsee team was however a somewhat weak one, some of their best exponents of the game being unable to come up for this match. This is to be deplored, as the Poona Gymkhana remembering the fate of the Bombay Gymkhana at the hands of the Parsee players, put in a very strong team. The fielding of the Parsee eleven was also not up to their usual good form, as they let off several chances, and allowed a large number of extras to be added to the players' scores. Their bowling was also very ineffective, as the repeated changing about testifies, and no fewer than 8 of the team trundled during the first innings of their opponents. Malegaum's underhand grubs were the most successful, the Poona men apparently not being used to the style (which is peculiar), and four wickets fell to his share clean bowled. Of the others, Mr. Pavri, on whom the Parsee captain relied, for his bowling, did not come off, and his lot of 40 overs only brought two wickets, at a cost of 107 runs. Dubash's bowling gives perhaps the best analysis, as out of 12 overs he sent down 5 maidens. None of the other bowlers show very well in the analysis, and the absence of Barocha was much felt. The wicket-keeping of Sethna was fairly smart and good. Altogether the play of the Parsee team in the first innings of the Poona representatives was very disappointing, and after the long stand made at the commencement of the game by Commander Carpenter and Mr. Aitken, they seemed to get demoralised, and it was not until Mr. Malegaum had dismissed Major Fitzherbert and Mr. Pottinger in one over without allowing them to score, that they pulled themselves together a bit, but even then they did not play at all up to their Bombay form, and the long stands made by Captain Steele and Mr. Talbot again took a lot of go out of them. At one time it looked as if the Poona Gymkhana would be in for all the first day, as the 1st wicket did not fall until 138 runs had been totalled, and the Poonaites were not all disposed of until 5-20 p.m., having occupied the wickets for about 5½ hours, Commander Carpenter staying in for nearly five hours whilst he made his 138 It was a great mistake on the part of the Parsees that they allowed Poona to go to the wickets first. As the Parsees had not brought their own umpire with them, Walker the ground-keeper of the Gymkhana took the post. The game commenced 40 minutes late, as usual with cricket matches in this country, punctuality not being possibly of much importance. The only members of the Parsee team who lately visited England playing in this match were Messrs. Banajee and Major, the others being unable to come, the Karachi contingent having left Bombay, and the rest having many engagements to fulfil on their return to their native shores. The Parsees commenced their first innings at 5-30, and played for the quarter of an hour remaining before time (5-45) for drawing stumps for the day. It was a pity they went in, as it was getting dusk, and after their long day "in the country" they must have been pretty well tired out. Before the bell rang, Messrs. Doctor and Pavri had fallen to Cox, and the score stood at 16, for the loss of two wickets, of which Mr. Cooper, not out, had contributed 8. A bad beginning for the visitors.

Play commenced at 11-45 a.m., Commander Carpenter and Mr. Aitken going to the wickets, facing the bowling of Pavri, fast overhand, from the lower end, and Malegaum underhand fast grubs, from the upper. Aitken soon set the ball rolling by hitting Malegaum to leg for 4, and Carpenter playing carefully, the first 10 was put up in a few minutes from the commencement. Several overs then were sent down from either end, the batsmen playing the straight balls carefully, and letting out at the crooked ones, Carpenter getting a pretty three of Malegaum, brought the score to 20. Aitken then sent Pavri away for 4, and the defenders having got well set on the bowling, leather-hunting for the field soon became the order of the day. The bowlers then changed ends, but no good resulted therefrom. Major's slow overhand then relieved Malegaum, but Aitken sending his first ball away to the lower boundary brought up the score to 30. Soon afterwards Aitken sent a ball to Tata, but it was a hard catch, and was missed, and 40 went up on the board. In Pavri's last offer Aitken hit him hard up to the pavilion for 4, and his bowling was evidently not on the spot. Major was bowling better, his slow style being well on the wicket, but it wanted twist. Dubash then came on *vice* Pavri, but Aitken soon found his length and 50 was reached. Carpenter playing a steady game, whilst Aitken was doing most of the hitting. Aitken then cut Major to the pavilion for 4, following it up with a 2 off Dubash, and Carpenter putting on the remainder 60 went up in under the hour. A couple of maidens then followed from either end, and Aitken gave a chance to Cooper, but was let off. An unlucky over giving 5 runs from Major, brought the account up to 70, and Major and Dubash tried a change of ends. At 76 Pavri came back to the bowling in place of Dubash, and bowled a very good first over, and Cooper took Major's place at the other end. Carpenter and Aitken had now been in for 1¼ hours, compiling between them 76 runs in good style, and unless one of the bowlers speedily improved, it looked as if the pair intended remaining at the wickets for the rest of the day. Loose fielding allowed more scoring, and 80 was posted. Runs came fast, and soon 90 was reached, Aitken sending Cooper out of the boundary for 4 and Carpenter putting on the twos and ones quietly but effectively. Pavri having been well punished in one over (8 runs off it) another relief was made, but the century was reached in an hour and a half after play began. Doctor had another try with the leather, but was not more successful, whilst Banajee did a bit of smart fielding, stopping cleverly a hard drive of Carpenter's, and Malegaum also prevented a four being added to Aitken's score by good fielding. Malegaum shortly took Doctor's place, the score having crept up to 116. Aitken and Carpenter were now knocking up 4's freely, and Banajee was put on in place of Pavri at the upper end. The hard fielding had begun to tell on the outers, and Shroff was done up, Bates being called to go to field as a substitute for him, but a tonic (neat?) speedily revived Shroff and Bates' services were not required. Banajee's first over was not a promising one, as Aitken and Carpenter knocked it about all over the place, and 5 more were got off it. Malegaum then sent a regular daisy-cutter down to Aitken, who getting emboldened stepped out at it, missed, and was clean bowled. Aitken's innings was productive of good cricket and 88 runs, (138-1-88). Major Fitzherbert (the captain) then joined Carpenter, but Malegaum's style was too much for him and he retired at the second ball (142-2-0), and Mr. Pottinger followed in, and also followed his captain's example, being bowled by Malegaum at the first attempt, without troubling the scorers (142-3-0). Malegaum's over had thus secured two wickets and the hopes of the Parsee's rose considerably, Lindner was next in after tiffin, Carpenter still being there and meaning to stay there. Major and Malegaum took up the trundling, and Lindner was soon afterwards caught and bowled by Major, after having only added 4 to the score (148-4-4). This was a bit of luck for the visitors, as had Lindner got set, he would have given them a lot of trou ble to get rid of him. Rice now came in, and Malegaum sending a no ball 150 were telegraphed. Several overs then followed without anything noticeable, but as both bats were playing steadily and throwing away no fair chances, runs came slowly but surely, and 170 soon was reached. Major's next over was a bad one, as 12 runs were scored off it, Carpenter sending him twice to the pavilion boundary for 4 each time. This batsman had now quite mastered the bowling, and so yet another change of bowlers was tried, Banajee taking Major's place and Pavri going on in place of Malegaum. A good drive by Carpenter being well fielded by Cooper effected a separation, as Rice trying a somewhat risky chance of a run, was run out after having scored a well played 15 (204-5-15). Captain Steele then took the willow, and another stand for Poona was made. Banajee had a bit of ill-luck in sending down a wide off which 3 were scored. Steele soon got to work, and both batters were knocking the bowlers, Banajee and Pavri, to pieces. Cooper soon relieved Pavri, but with no good effect, as 230 was soon up. From this point up to 250, it was a regular case of hunt the slipper for the field, and though Malegaum again came on in place of Banajee, 4's were coming freely from both bats, Carpenter totalling his 100 after 3½ hours' steady play up to 280, several more changes in the bowling were tried, but with little effect. Tata relieved Malegaum, and Doctor went on instead of Cooper, then Pavri came back to the bowling in place of Doctor. All to no good though, as both Carpenter and Steele had full command of the bowling, and 2's and 3's were coming plentifully. When 290 was reached, Steele gave a hard chance to Dubash at long off, but was declined, and Carpenter sending the next to the upper boundary for 4, the score reached 300. Dubash then tried his luck again with the "gole" in place of Pavri and Major went on *vice* Tata. Nineteen more runs were added when Steele gave Cooper a chance at long off, and this time was safely held. Steele's innings closed for 62, his play having been brilliant throughout, and during his business relations with Carpenter 115 runs had been added to the Poona score (319-6-62). Talbot next faced the bowlers, and commenced early with a smart 2 to leg and Carpenter continuing his game added a couple of 4's, and with Talbot slogging freely the score soon reached 330. Malegaum again tried his

180 runs, their first five wickets yielding 154, and the five men at the tail contributing 17 between them.

The Carlton captain won the toss, and sent in Lake and Forde to commence the batting. Gaddum taking the pavilion end bowled Forde first ball. Hale was caught and bowled by Holland next over with a single scored. A maiden from Gaddum and Holland clean bowled Harrington with a beautiful ball. Three wickets for three runs. Lake and Wallick kept up their wickets for some time after this unlucky commencement, scoring singles. When fourteen runs had been put on, Lake had a let off at the hands of the wicket keeper, and Wyer missed a catch which the other batsman put up in the slips. Their "barndoor" partnership was at last terminated after an hour's duration by Wallick giving Gaddum an easy catch at point. Four wickets for 17 runs. Sharpe, the new comer, adopting very different tactics, slogged Gaddum heavenwards, and Cooper, who had to run a long way for the catch, cleverly secured the ball. Four wickets for 20. Milward added a couple of singles, and then spun a ball of Holland's high in the air, the bowler bringing off a fine catch. With the score unaltered, Holland caught Jolley off Gaddum's following over. After ninety minutes' play 30 was telegraphed, the play becoming livelier with Chance's entry. Lake drove Holland for three, and pulling one of Gaddum's across the wicket, sent it towards the road for five. Chance's opening hit was a hard drive for three, a second trio was put to Lake's credit by the aid of an overthrow, and after another two by Chance he was clean bowled by Gaddum. Eight wickets for 40. Two balls later Devlin carelessly played on and Pritchard came in as last man. Lake was not destined to carry out his bat, being snapped at the wicket with the score at 41, of which his own contribution reached 21, an eminently serviceable aid in the extremities to which the Carltonians were reduced.

Holland, who went to the wickets with Major Wyer, commenced the scoring with a three hit off a no ball from Pritchard. The bowling from the Bori Bunder end was entrusted to Jolley. With ten runs on Pritchard, who had been three times no-balled, had an easy opportunity given him by Holland who spun up the ball to the bowler. It was dropped, but next over Pritchard in the slips snapped up a hot one from Wyer, who had cut a loose ball to the off from Jolley. Hatherall joined Holland, and after fifth some pretty play was afforded during this partnership. Holland had a let off in the field, to which he was indebted to Forde. At 40 Hale was put on in Pritchard's place, but his slows were freely knocked about, the Carlton score being beaten with only the first wicket down. At 49 Hatherall was given out leg before to Jolley, and Blackwell succeeded him. The scoring continued, and after four overs, Wallick replaced Hale, bowling two overs from the Gymkhana wicket, and then going to the other end. Jolley took Pritchard's original end, and with the first delivery terminated Holland's career with a low ball. Three wickets for 73, of which Holland had made 39. On Gaddum joining him, Blackwell, who had already put a score of runs to his account, lifted Wallick with a splendid hit as far as the further canvas for five. With 80 up, Pritchard bowled from the Bori Bunder wicket, and was cut first over for a four by Blackwell, who hit the other bowler to the on for a similar number. At a quarter to four, just as three figures had been reached, Blackwell, who had almost equalled Holland's score, had his stumps scattered by Jolley. His score included one 5, two 4's, and three 3's, a brief but well hit innings. At 110 Gaddum returned a ball to the bowler. Kerr and Clowes now became associated, and although more than one change of bowling was tried, 154 was reached before the sixth wicket fell. Kerr, who had given several chances, was now run out without making an effort to save himself. Clowes just after a let off at long on put a ball into point's hands. Seven wickets for 169. Merriman was bowled by Hale at 169, and at 170 Gould was stumped. The innings closed for 171, when Glazebrook knocked up a high catch to Forde.

On going in for their second innings at ten minutes past five, Harrington and Lake each made a single off Gaddum's opening over. Holland's first ball Harrington returned to the bowler. This innings Lake failed to stay, being caught by Cooper at long slip in Holland's third over. Two wickets for 7 runs. Some hard hitting was indulged in by Forde and Milward, but the balls were well fielded by Merriman and Begbie, and only counted as singles, until Forde got Gaddum away to the fence for four. When Major Wyer sent Milward back by a catch at point, the score stood at 25 for three wickets, and Forde was run out as time was called, with a total of 29. Score :—

CARLTON C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr. G. Lake, c Kerr, b Gaddum	21	c Cooper, b Holland	1
Mr. H. Forde, b Gaddum	0	run out	16
Mr. E. G. Hale, c and b Holland	1		
Mr. H. E. Harrington, b Holland	1	c and b Holland	1
Mr. H. Wallick, c Gaddum, b Holland	9		
Mr. D. T. Sharpe, c Cooper, b Gaddum	1	not out	1
Mr. J. Milward, c and b Holland	2	c Wyer, b Holland	9
Mr. T. Jolley, c Holland, b Gaddum	0		
Mr. G. F. Chance, b Gaddum	5		
Mr. N. Devlin, b Gaddum	0		
Mr. H. Pritchard, not out	0		
Bye	1	Bye	1
Total	41	Total	29

GYMKHANA.

Mr. M. R. Wyer, c Pritchard, b Jolley	2
Mr. W. Holland, b Jolley	39
Mr. W. G. Hatherall, l b w, b Jolley	9
Mr. G. F. Blackwell, b Jolley	37
Mr. F. D. Gaddum, c and b Jolley	17
Mr. H. A. Kerr, run out	27
Mr. H. Clowes, c Milward, b Hale	18
Mr. A. P. Gould, st Harrington, b Hale	9
Mr. S. S. Cooper, not out	0
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, c Forde, b Jolley	1
Mr. C. H. Merriman, b Hales	2
Byes, 3; leg byes, 4; no balls, 3	10
Total	171

FIRST INNINGS—CARLTON.

	No. of balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Overs.
Mr. Gaddum	81	23	8	6
Mr. Holland	80	17	4	4

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. Gaddum	40	12	0	0
Mr. Holland	36	7	3	3

FIRST INNINGS—GYMKHANA.

Mr. H. Wallick	20	18	1	0
Mr. H. Pritchard	105*	49	3	0
Mr. T. Jolley	172	54	9	6
Mr. E. G. Hale	55	39	1	3

*Pritchard bowled three no balls.

PARSEES *VS.* S. S. ASSAM.

A match was played on Saturday on the ova between the Parsee Cricket Club and the officers of the P. and O. s. s. Assam. The officers scored 33 and the Parsees 60 in the first innings. In the second innings, the officers were put out for 48, leaving the Parsees 22 to win. The Parsees won the game by 8 wickets and five runs, the chief scorers being Mr. Valentine, who made 16, and Mr. P. J. Master, who made 25 runs.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following draft programme of the monthly matches for the season 1886-87 has been drawn up and submitted to the Committee for sanction :—

"There are to be six local monthly competitions, members shooting on their own Corps' ranges. Not less than five members must shoot together to render their scores valid. The shooting must be superintended by an officer, * to be nominated for that duty by the Commandant. The Superintending Officer must sign a declaration that the conditions have been scrupulously observed. Canvas targets (which will be supplied by the honorary secretary on payment†) must be used and must be forwarded with the scores. Score papers, entrance fees, and subscriptions where paid, to be sent by the first post after the competition is concluded.

CONDITIONS.—*Distances.*—200, 500, and 600 yards; *No. of shots.*—Seven at each distance.—*No sighting shots; Positions.*—Standing or kneeling at 200 yards; *Targets.*—Wimbledon (canvas); *Entrance Fee.*—Rs. 2 for each competition. Bengal Presidency Rifle Association (late N I R A) Rules.

MONTHLY PRIZES (for Aggregate Scores).—1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs 15; 4th prize Rs. 10; 5th prize Rs. 5.

Members may pay their annual subscription (Rs. 5 for Officers and Re. 1 for Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers) on the ground, along with their entrance fee; but either the subscription must be paid, or a receipt produced, before a man is allowed to fire.

Dates of Competitions.—§ October 23rd; November 6th; December 4th; January 1st; February 5th; March 5th. The dates and conditions of the final competition for places in the Wimbledon Team of 1887, in which the thirty men making the best aggregates for any four of the above monthly matches will be eligible to compete) to be fixed hereafter.

Colonel P. Harris, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General in India, who is a member of the Committee, writes to the honorary secretary regarding the above :—"The programme for the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association competitions for 1886-87 seems to me excellent—adapted to attract a good number of competitors and admirably suited to bring to the front a numerous squad of first-class shots from which a really formidable Wimbledon Team for 1887 could be selected. I shall be glad to hear that the early meetings have proved successful and that the competitions are largely patronised by the Volunteers."

* It has been pointed out that in Railway Corps, and others with scattered detachments it will be impossible to get a committee of three officers together.

† Expenses in connection with the local competitions to be defrayed by the competitors.

‡ If the early meetings prove successful, it may be possible to increase the number and value of the prizes.

§ Arrangements cannot be made in time to fix the first monthly competitions for the first Saturday in October; and the last has been chosen instead.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Government of India has addressed the local Governments on the subject of the sale of adulterated articles of food. It asks whether it would not be desirable to undertake legistation with a similar object for the Madras Presidency, Bombay Presidency, Lower Provinces, &c. :—

In making the suggestion, I am to explain that, although, so far as is known, the necessity for legislation of this nature has only been actually experienced in Calcutta, the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is disposed to think that, in view of the complications which might, under certain circumstances, be caused if a similar state of affairs should arise in any large centre of trade and population elsewhere, it is desirable that power should be taken to enforce similar measuras if necessary, not only in the case of the Presidency towns, but also in that of other municipalities and local areas in all provinces. From this point of view it appears to His Excellency in Council that, although it is unnecessary that any general measure should be framed by the Government of India, it would be well if legislation on the lines adopted in Bengal were undertaken in the several local Legislative Councils, the measure being restricted to any municipalities or specified local areas to which the Local Government may see fit to apply its provisions, and a similar enactment being framed by the Government of India for those provinces which possess no Legislative Council of their own.

The Governor-General in Council has not, however, arrived at any definite conclusion as to the particular from which legislation should take, and would be glad to be favoured with suggestions on this point, e.g., whether new sections should be inserted in the existing Municipal Acts, or whether a separate enactment should be framed to meet the object in view.

THE PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS TRIBES IN BURMA.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of indigenous tribes in Burma, at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, said :—"The object of this Bill is to afford some protection to the Karens and other indigenous tribes in Lower Burma, especially in the Tounghoo District, against the annoyance and injury caused to them by the acts of squatters belonging to other tribes and races. It appears that Burman, Shan and Chinese strangers occasionally settle in these Karen villages, and cause great annoyance to the Karens. The Karens are a quiet and inoffensive race, and as a rule either from shyness or timidity, they do not resist the intruders, but cases have arisen in which they have been goaded into acts of lawlessness. A characteristic case of this kind occurred in 1883. There is a large Karen village called Bawgale. This village is inhabited mainly by Christian Karens and is the site of an American Baptist Chapel. In 1883 a number of travelling Shan traders established themselves in this village with large herds of cattle. 1883 was not the first year in which they had squatted in the village, but in former years there were not so many of them and the Karens had not complained. In 1883, however, they made themselves an intolerable nuisance to the permanent inhabitants. They picketed their bullocks near the Mission Chapel and on the village-paths, and disturbed the peace of the village by gambling and disorderly habits. The consequence was that the Karens under the leadership of an American mission gentleman took the law into their own hands, destroyed the houses of the Shan squatters and summarily ejected them from the village. The results were rather unfortunate for the Americrn gentleman for there was no law to prohibit the Shans from settling in the village nor had the Karens any right to eject them, and so the matter went before the Law Courts, and the missionary was fined Rs. 50 for contravening section 426 of the Indian Penal Code. The case attracted the attention of the Local Government to the position of the Karens generally, and it was satisfied that although the law had in this particular instance been contravened, yet the Karens had sufficien ground for complaint. Lest it should be supposed that the Government had acted on the representations of the missionaries alone, I will read a short extract from a report submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Bridges who had been for some years Settlement-officer in the Bassen district where there are large settlements of Karens. In his report dated the 30th July, 1883, he wrote as follows :—

"I believe that the account given by the missionaries of what is actually taking place in Karen villages is substantially correct. * * * I have continually heard complaints in the Karen villages of Burmese loafers settling down among them, stealing their property, swindling them out of their lands and crops, and introducing opium and gambling among them. * * * The Karens will not as a rule come to officials and complain unless they see them in their villages. * * * What I have said applies chiefly to the British Burman Karen villages; but the state of things is much worse in the case of the Talaing Karens, who have as a rule not been converted. * * * In the Aingme and Kyankkanni circles I found the Talaing Karen villages in a dreadful state; the Burmans had settled down in nearly all their villages; they had swindled them out of their lands, and in many cases reduced them to a state of semi-serfdom. The Talaing Karens had taken to opium-eating and thieving, and in one or two villages I found that women and young children were opium-eaters. The Ywa-lugyis (village elders) were in many cases Upper Burman gamblers and opium-eaters, who, instead of helping and protecting the villagers, either swindled themselves or allowed others to do this. * * * I think the Burmans who have already settled down in Karen villages should be compelled to remove their houses when their presence is complained of.

That is a statement of the facts with which we have to deal, and I think it quite justifies legislation of the nature now proposed. The nature of the legislation is, no doubt, somewhat exceptional, but I think it is fully warranted by the peculiarities of the relations between these indigenous tribes and their neighbours, and some precedent may be found for it in the provisions which it has been found necessary to apply to the Garo Hills in the Province of Assam. A regulation has been passed for those Hills which prohibits the acquisition of interest in land by settlers except by special sanction, and it is a principle somewhat similar to this which I propose to apply in the present measure.

The provisions of the Bill are very simple. It empowers the Chief Commissioner to apply the proposed Act to such local areas as he may by notification prescribe, and it defines the term 'village' so as to restrict the operation of the proposed law to purely rural tracts. Then it declares the circumstances under which a resident or intending resident may be excluded or ejected from a village. These circumstances are that the majority of the residents of the village belong to some indigenous tribe, and that not less than one-half of the cultivating householders of the village desire ejection or exclusion of the resident or intending resident, who must not be of the same race as the majority of the residents of the village, or cultivate land within three miles of the village or have resided in the village for twelve years or upwards. The Bill further provides for compensation to persons who have been compelled to vacate any land or house in a village in consequence of their ejection therefrom. Then, under another section, the Chief Commissioner has power to make rules with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council prescribing the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude any one therefrom is to be ascertained and recorded, empowering certain persons to eject or exclude persons in pursuance of the recorded desire and on behalf of the cultivating householders, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases, and the mode in which compensation under the proposed Act is to be ascertained. Then there is a power which enables the Local Government to direct in any rule that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. Lastly, there is a section containing the usual formal matter as to the procedure for making and publishing rules."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE BOLAN.

The Sibi correspondent of the Lahore paper gives the following further particulars of the recent railway accident on the Bolan line :—

"I went personally on the 18th instant to the hospital, and questioned the men who were wounded in the Bolan Railway accident. It would appear that the accident occurred this side of Kandalani station, at Bridge No. 9, and their evidence goes to show that the drivers (there were two engines) were driving at a furious pace; that they were all in the brake-van, and owing to the papid pace the train was going at, it was as much as they could do to keep their feet; that the brake-van they were in was the front one; that one wagon became derailed, and this caused nine other wagons to be capsized and thrown into the river below; that had there been no water very many lives would have been lost—the fact of water being deep about this part, and a strong current, saved many men. Nine men altogether were brought into Sibi by special train. Of these, two were simply hurt, and their wounds were dressed and they were allowed to go to their homes; of the seven remaining, two were found to be quite dead on arrival here; of the remaining five—one, Golam Yusuf, had two compound fractures of the left leg, and died this morning at 9 o'clock, while I was talking to him. From the beginning there were no hopes of this man's recovery. Of the remaining four, all have simple fractnres, and are doing well so far. A special train has just left for the scene of the disaster, with rail carrier trucks and a large staff of coolies to clear away the *debris*, and clear the line which is at present blocked, and traffic in consequence is stopped."

BUYING GOODS ABROAD.

The *Daily Telegraph* has been publishing shoals of letters on the subject of "Buying Goods Abroad." The correspondents, all writing from their own experience, have thrown a flood of light on the economic state of the country, on the crisis through which its industries are passing, and the dangers to which they are exposed. The *Telegraph*, in an article summing up the correspondence, says :—

In the first place, it is universally admitted that there has been a large increase of foreign competition in the English markets, especially on the part of Germany, and to some extent on the part of Belgium, Switzerland, France, and the United States. We have it on incontestible evidence that in the industries represented by the following articles, taking them as they have been mentioned in our columns, foreign competition has been of late years increasingly severe: Articles of dress and dress materials, particularly German mantles so called "English cloth," braiding, ladies' jerseys men's Cardigan jackets, boot-laces, dressing gowns woollen shawls, boots and shoes, gloves and fancy hosiery, French merinoes and cashmeres, lace, pianos, paper, refined sugar, nails, lead pencils, electro-plated goods, jewellery, cotton quilts, arms, popguns and pistols, building materials, doors and window frames, pill boxes, coffins, surgical appliances, alkali and chemicals generally, agricultural produce, butter, honey, fruit, picture frames, gold leaf for ditto and for bookbinding, earthenware, sewing machines, scientific and optical instruments, &c.

These are all goods which heretofore were not only made at home, but for many of which our countrymen had won a reputation for excellence and cheapness. With regard to the great bulk of them, it is asserted, that the success of the foreign importation is due exclusively to their cheapness; but the testimony in regard to most is that they are low in price and still more inferior in quality. "Rubbish," "cheap and nasty," "trash," are the terms of very generally-expressed indignation in regard to these foreign substitutes for the home article. "Twenty per cent. cheaper and 50 per cent. worse," says one writer who appears to express the general sentiment. Wood work that warps, doors and window-frames that crack, jewellery that tarnishes, boots and shoes that soon wear out, surgical instruments of inferior steel, hypodermic syringes dangerously marked gold leaf which will endure but a fraction of the time of the genuine article, cottons goods of short staple that will wash to pieces, tools of inferior steel, and so on through a long catalogue of commodities. The effect of low prices at home has been observed as much, if not more abroad. Consul White, of Tangiers writes: "English cloth has to a great extent been supplanted by that of Germany and Austria which is of a commoner quality. The finer and more expensive English cloths which formerly commanded so large a sale are no longer in demand."

In scarcely a single instance have we received a letter expressive of a desire that really superior articles should be prevented competing in our markets, but there is a very bitter complaint that "Goods are imported and also sold abroad as English which are only inferior imitations—thus damaging our trade and reputation at the same time." A Spanish customer who asked for a saw by "Mr. Cast Steel Warranted" was supplied with a German article having carefully stamped upon it those words—which throughout the peninsula mean sound English wares. A merchant from Norway says he saw German steel goods and edge tools of all sorts invariably marked in plain English Sheffield manufacture," "Cast Steel, warranted," or some similarly deceptive English inscription. "In this country" (Spain) writes Mr. R. W. Barrington, from Carthagena, "it has become almost impossible either to buy or sell anything of genuine British manufacture. Cloth stuffs, cutlery, some stamped with Sheffield marks, vile spirit, boilers, engines, glass and china are imported into Spain mostly from Germany." It is stated that the copying of trade marks and the adoption of well-known English makers' names for these shams are quite common not only abroad, but even in Great Britain itself. These fraudulent practices render the goods liable to seizure at the custom houses, but if the firm sending them has an agent in the United Kingdom they may be addressed to the house here and bear the English name and marks. A correspondent in the Customs department denounces this system as dishonest, and proposes that "the importation of goods marked or to be marked as English shall be declared illegal and liable to confiscation." Knives are sent out as from Sheffield and flannel from Rochdale that have no connection with either place beyond the name of the English firm. Can it be wondered at that our trade abroad suffers by such devices, and that our manufacturers are indignant at their perpetration?

It has, however, been conclusively shown by the letters we have published that in several cases the triumph of foreign competition has been short lived, and that our manufacturers have successfully overtaken their rivals. In watch and clock making we seem to have lost ground because our people adhered to handwork, whereas the Swiss and Americans make the several parts by delicate machinery. But experience shows that, so far as our makers have thrown aside the antiquated methods, they have recovered the trade. Of the manufatcure of pianos the same may apparently be said. There are differences of opinion, but several makers and experts entitled to be heard write confidently that the contest has entered on a new phase. Prices have been lowered by the rivalry, but public favour is manifesting itself unmistakeably on the side of the English piano.

When we find that the products of British factories and workshops are beaten on their merits in the competition with foreign goods, the explanation is said to be found in one or other of the following facts, either that our commerce is not sufficiently represented abroad by English agents and travellers, or that production is restrained by Trades Union regulations, or that the British people—retailers and buyers—are deficient in technical and professional knowledge and taste as to the intrinsic merits of the respective commodities. Consular reports issued by the Foreign Office have strikingly attested the truth of our correspondents' statements as to the first of these causes. "If we hope," writes Mr. Audley Gosling from Spain, "to fight Germany successfully on the field of commerce, we must adopt her excellent plan of educating foreign commercial agents. At Malaga there is quite a German colony of young business men who, after a year or two's residence there, return home well prepared for entering into the employ of firms having commercial relations with Spain." Similar reports are published respecting China, East Africa, and Japan. With regard to Europe, though the point has been called in question, it seems incontestible that our commerce in proportion to its dimensions is feebly represented in comparison to that of other countries, Germany in particular, and that in comparatively few instances is it in English hands. Naturally, wide divergencies of opinion exist on the question whether the laws of Trades Unions operate in certain cases in restraint of trade. It is notorious that German glass-makers have completely possessed themselves of the market for common glass, which was once wholly English. According to "Mercator" this is due to the suicidal policy of the union which forbids the workers to turn out more than a given quantity, and only allows the furnaces to be kept at work half their time—seventy-two hours a week. To this, however, "English Glass" has replied in an exhaustive letter, distinctly denying the allegation with respect to the furnaces, and declaring that though in some cases a maximum limit is imposed on the amount of productions, yet this is a limit which, in point of fact, is rarely reached. It is affirmed, further, that while foreign cheap labour undersells us in the commoner kinds of glass there is "a demand too great for the supply of skilled glass-workers." A similar allegation and contradiction has been made, denied, and again repeated with reference to the boot and shoe trade. One trader affirms that there would be no lack of orders if it were not for the action of the unions in resisting departures from ronting and opposing all novelties, while others dealing extensively in the trade declare they never heard of these restrictions. Putting aside the strong feeling which prevails on both sides, it does not admit of doubt that the time has arrived when it is more than ever necessary, in face of international competitions, that the handicraftsmen and the employers should work together, and that trade should be hampered with the fewest possible restrictions.

There remains one other reason assigned for the success of foreign competition to which many writers attached the highest importance of all. It is that upon a public individually unable to judge of quality meretricious articles are foisted by agents who are either unscrupulous or incompetent. The public taste requires to be educated. We need those technical schools and museums so admirably described in the letter of "A Former Resident in Prussia." As a matter of experience, it is found that your artisan cannot easily be imposed upon with flimsy, worthless tools, but when cloth is offered to him which is mere shoddy, he is deluded by the low price. In the one case he knows what he is buying, in the other he is cheated by the semblance of cheapness. As this is actual dearness there can be no doubt that within the last few years our working population have wasted on worthless low-priced foreign stuff millions of pounds. In their apparel and the well-meant adornment of their homes, in clothes that soon wore out, pictures that were immediately tarnished, the money spent has been virtually thrown away. Since few persons can be technical judges of watches and pianos, electro-plate and jewellery, cloth and cutlery, what remedy is there against errors of this nature? A number of experts, who write from actual knowledge and experience, have answered this inquiry very decisively. They say that the public buy of dealers who know next to nothing of what they are selling. It is every way a vicious system, economically bad and delusive, an encouragement to sham manufacture and dishonest trading, to go to the man who deals in everything and understands, it may be, nothing. There seems to have been a temporary lapse in this respect. We have got commercial Babels, were everything is confounded, but if our voluminous correspondence, both of that which has been printed and the still larger volume for which space could ill be found, be a gauge of public sentiment, the tendency is now in the opposite direction. The army of industry will become more organized, its functions more defined, and, as public taste and knowledge improve, the jack-of-all-trades and master of none will be avoided as a retailer just as we now avoid him as an artisan.

MR. GLADSTONE AND CANADA.

Professor Goldwin Smith, writing to the *Times*, replies as follows to Mr. Gladston e's pamphlet on the Irish Question :—

Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on "The Irish Question," once more asserts that he has the British race in the colonies on his side, and he exults in the belief that England, in upholding the Union, is deserted by all her children. Once more, so far as Canada is concerned, I traverse his assertion. A resolution in favour of his policy, moved in the Canadian Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an overwhelming majority, and an amendment which any Unionist might have subscribed was carried in its room. There are in Canada as there are in the United States and here, politicians who sell themselves for the Irish vote. But among independent British Canadians there is little symphathy with Fenianism, by which Canada has been twice invaded, or with any Separatist conspiracy or movement. Mr. Gladstone says that "Separatist" applied to his policy is calumnious. Does he not here avow that it is the policy of Mr. Parnell, who is bound to sever the last link? Is he not himself pointing beforehand the guns of his Irish Parliament against the Union by denouncing it and reviling its authors with a violence almost insane?

Of all the enemies of his country on the American continent as well as in Europe Mr. Gladstone has the hearty sympathy, though American Fenianism may now, in deference to the advice of Mr. Gladstone's confederate, Mr. Labouchere, be "lying low." Sweet to him, apparently, is their applause.

One thing more, as a Canadian, I must say. To reconcile Englishmen to the disruption of the United Kingdom, Mr. Gladstone touches the chord of Imperial Federation. In Canada there is not the slightest disposition to take part in any project of that kind. Of the two practical objects of the scheme, contribution to Imperial armaments and conformity to Imperial tariffs, neither has any chance of finding acceptance with the Canadian people. Canada would never feel her interests safe in the hands of delegates residing in a far distant, though beloved and honoured, land. Not a single public man or journal of mark has countenanced the project. Let not this phantom lure you over the precipice of Disunion.

In another character besides that of a Canadian I have a little testimony to offer. As a student of the Irish question and one who long ago advocated reforms in Ireland, especially with a view of satisfying the national sentiment of the people, I have watched the conduct and utterances of public men on the subject; and I cannot help thinking that the "History of an Idea" tendered to us in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is "autobiography" and not history. Never, so far as my memory serves me, did Mr. Gladstone show in any way special interest in Irish reform till disestablishment presented itself as the instrument for turning out Lord Beaconsfield, just as Home Rule now presents itself as the instrument for turning out Lord Salisbury. It is surely singular that the harvest (to interpret the Scriptural motto of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet) should on each occasion become ripe just when the reaper is in need of a question to carry him back into power. But there is stronger and more direct proof of the unhistoric character of this "history" than any observations of mine. It is furnished by Mr. Gladstone's own acts and words. He now gives us to understand that the reason why he did not come to an agreement with Mr. Parnell ealier was that he had no idea that Mr. Parnell would be satisfied with anything so moderate as a separate Parliament for Ireland. Did he ask Mr. Parnell the question before he locked him up as a traitor? Did he, in denouncing Nationalism as an attempt to "distintegrate and dismember the Empire," add to those words the qualification which if anything like the Nationalist idea was growing in his own mind common honesty required him to add? Did he not allow his Home Secretary to rise night after night at his side and denounce the Nationalists and their designs with unmeasured bitterness and without any hint at a possibility of agreement? Did he not in his own Cabinet insist to the last against the opinion of some of his colleagues on the renewal of the principal provisions of the Crimes Acts? Did he not, at the election last year, allow his followers to go to their constituencies with what, if their leader's mind had been moving in the direction in which he now declares that it was, would have been a lie in their mouths? The doctrine of economy and reticence suggested in these pages is as liberal as any casuist could desire, but it will hardly cover such economy and such reticence as this. Of what avail, as evidence against the tenour of a man's whole conduct and all his plain language, are retrospective and forced interpretations of a few sibylline utterances which conveyed no such meaning at the time?

Mr. Gladstone gives a prospectus of the conditions upon the fulfilment of which he was from the first prepared to grant a Parliament to Ireland, and which he says are now fulfilled. If this prospectus is genuine and not fabricated out of present events, let him show us when and where any overt intimation was given by him of its existence, and why he, the principal adviser of the nation, never disclosed what he had in store, but continued to commit the nation to a policy which he now denounces as coercion.

One of the conditions is that the Irish people should show "a rooted desire" for a separate Parliament, which he says they did by electing 80 Parnellites. Roots, in politics, are soon struck if a rooted desire is evinced by the result of a single election held under the influence of terrorism and foreign gold. The free decision of the British people at the late election is treated by Mr. Gladstone as denoting nothing rooted at all. The whole of the evidence goes to prove that the Irish people have never cared much about the political question, that what they have wanted has been the land. But did not Mr. Gladstone know, like everybody else, long before the election that the Irish in the grasp of the terrorist League were sure to elect Parnellites? Why is he silent about the agency of the League and that of the Irish-American conspiracy of which his own Home Secretary constantly spoke as the source and centre of the movement? Is this the way to put the case completely and fairly before his readers?

It may be added that for one so long devoted to the Irish problem Mr. Gladstone's study of Irish history seems rather of recent date. In a speech he told us that Parliamentary institutions in Ireland were the native growth of the Celtic and tribal soil. That Grattan's Parliament was corrupt, so that Pitt had to buy its consent to the Union, is a discovery so novel and startling to him that it throws him entirely off his balance, and hurries him into comparing the Union with the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and coupling "blackguardism" with the name of Pitt. It is true that even of history with which he must be well acquainted, he gives curious versions. He represents the No Popery riots as the work of the "classes," and Catholic Emanicipation as the work of the mob.

The annals of the "idea," I apprehend, when recounted, not by an autobiographer, but by a histoiran, are likely to be short and simple. At the election of last year Mr. Gladstone called for a majority sufficient to restore him to power and enable him to settle the Irish question without deference to Parnellite "clamour." He failed to obtain that majority, and at once he gave a nod and a wink to Mr. Parnell. The signals were answered by the Irish leader, and the Salisbury Government was overthrown, not upon the real question, which would have been too open, but upon Mr. Jesse Collings's amendment about allotments, which, together with its author, was flouted as soon as it had served its turn. Mr. Gladstone once more parades his self-denying offer to Lord Salisbury of support in the introduction of a comprehensive scheme. But before Parliament met, by surreptitiously floating his own proposal of a Parliament for Ireland, he had secured the Parnellite vote, prohibited the Conservative Government, and practically sealed its doom. He cited the example of Sir Robert Peel. But Peel, when he changed, changed frankly, paying his tribute to public morality; and his changes of conviction did not coincide with the exigencies of his ambition.

There are other "ideas" of which the history is equally simple—the idea that the sum which justice required to be paid as compensation to the Irish landlords was only fifty millions, not two hundered and fifty, as had been just before announced; and the idea put forth in the present pamphlet, that the public faith solemnly pledged to the landowners by the author of the Land Act, ought to be broken without scruple and they ought to be left to the mercy of those who, as Mr. Gladstone well knows, would immediately rob them of all. The Irish landowners have refused to support Mr. Gladstone's political measures, therefore their sand has run. Let us pay the deserved tribute to those men who, offred by a Prime Minister of England the choise for themselves and their families between spoliation and a betrayal of the integrity of the nation, have chosen not to betray the integrity of tha nation. But what becomes of Lord Spencer's honour?

So it is with the "idea" of the four nationalities put forth in this pamphlet. England has returned a majority against a personage whose work the motto of his pamphlet indentifies with the Kingdom of God, and who is probably confirmed in that belief by appreciative friends, some of whom he has just made peers, baronets, or knights for their devotion to the cause of the "masses" against that of a tyrannical aristocracy. "Dear old Scotland," "gallant Wales," and Ireland the "calm" and "moderate," on the other hand, have returned majorities on the right side. Rebellious England, therefore, is to be punished and humiliated, while Scotland, Ireland, and Wales are to be the ministers of retribution. The embers of hatred which have been cold for centuries are rekindled by the religious statesman for that holy purpose. Mr. Gladstone even transfers his own nativity from England to Scotland, who must be poor in genuine homage if she can glory in such a tribute. That a balm may be supplied to wounded egotism, destruction is to be dealt to a Union which has not only given to its members for many ages internal peace, external security, boundless prosperity and wealth, but has enabled them to play the grandest part on the world's scene and to confer inestimable benefits on mankind. That England has tyrannized over the other members of the Union is simply a venomous fiction; she has never acted as a unit or in her separate interest. But substitute, as Mr. Gladstone's malice proposes, a federal for an incorporating Union, and at once England will begin to act as a unit in her seperate interest and to overbear her weaker partners. That from such relations would inevitably spring discord and possibly civil war is a remote consideration by which the author of this pamphlet, so far as his temper can be gathered from it, is not likely to be turned from his immediate mark.

There are hardly any bounds to the madness of party or to its disregard of patriotic obligations. Yet a party which could follow its leader in a vindictive attack on the unity and greatness of the country must be not only mad and unpatriotic, but vile. On loyal citizens the pamphlet can have only one effect—that of strengthening them in their resolution to defend the Union, with all that it enfolds, against the ambition which has revealed its character in these pages. Such stimulus, I fear, is not unneeded. I may not see these things with the eye of a statesman, but I see them at least as a colonist, with an eye undimmed by party feeling or by anything which can be at variance with a single-hearted love of the mother country; and to me, as I leave this field of conflict for my colonial home, it seems that the decisive battle has yet to be fought; that there are sources of peril to the Union deeper than those which election returns disclose; and that a renewal of patriotic effort and a further sacrifice of party to country will be needed to repair the mischief which faction and demagogism have done, and to place the greatness of Britain, which is that of the whole British race, once more on a sure foundation.

BURIED ALIVE.

Recently while a number of children were playing near Beaverbank Sandpit, Edinburgh, a large quantity of sand, said to weigh between 20 and 30 tons, gave way in the vicinity of where the children were amusing themselves. Unfortunately three of the children were buried in the mass, while their companions rushed off and gave the alarm. Assistance was quickly at hand, and in a very short time over 50 willing workers were endeavouring to extricate the children from their dangerous position. The first encountered was a little boy named Wood, who had been knocked down and partially buried, but being near the edge of the mass was quickly got out. Beyond the fright there was little wrong with him. Proceeding with their work the men came upon a lad named Hugh Gordon, 12 years of age, who died immediately. Still further search brought to light the body of Robert Morrison, five years of age, who was found standing upright with his hands above his head. Both were the children of working people risiding in the neighbourhood.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, cleared on the 25th inst., for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steam-ship Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, cleared on the 25th inst., for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, cleared on the 25th inst., for Naples and Alexandria with a general cargo.

The barque Choice, 394 tons, Captain A. Luburg, cleared on the 25th inst., for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Warrington, cleared on the 25th inst., for Rangoon and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steam-ship New Guinea, 1,679, Captain J. W. Wale, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to M. Mackenzie and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Java, 945 tons, Captain J. Skinner, cleared on the 25th inst., for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Saint Fillano, 2,002 tons, Captain E. D. Fitzgerald, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Sorrento, 1,771 tons, Captain J. Rogers, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst., from Hull (August 18), with a general cargo, and Mr. W. Orchard as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Indian Marine steam-ship Amberwitch, Captain W. Aves, I. M. cleared on the 25th inst. for Aden, with the following passengers :—Major W. Phibbs, Captain Skipton, R A.; Lieut. Bonus, Dorset. Regt.; Major R. C. Graeme, Asst. Inspt., Gymnasia, 1 native officer, 1 woman, and 5 followers.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday by Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s steamship Orion, from Trieste :—Mr. and Mrs. M. Mink, Mr. and Mrs. Bamft, Mr. B. Wolf, Mr. C. Merk, Mr. H. Veronian, Mr.

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The illustration represents the actual size of the Mill. The upper part is turned round, and the Pepper falls from below upon the plate. The Papper can be ground fine or coarse, as required.

IN BRITISH OAK
WITH
ELECTRO-PLATED MOUNTS.
Rs. 8, Cash.

The Mill yields Pepper with its fresh aroma and flavour, which is a very different thing to the stale dust from the ordinary castor. We recommend a trial of

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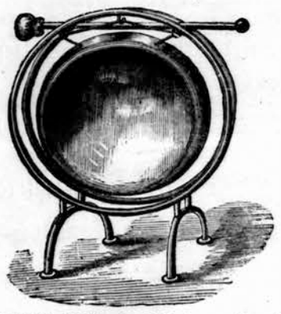
THE
"EN GARDE" BOTTLE LOCK.
INVALUABLE FOR USE IN INDIA.

Fits any ordinary size Wine, Spirit or er Bottle.

Is put on, and taken off in a moment. Cash, Rs. 6 each.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.
A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals or the arrival of visitors, &c.



Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish.
Gong and Stand of the same metal.
Rs. 26, Cash.

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BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
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PROVING THIS TO BE
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Read the following:—

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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

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THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerve and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinontio hnb[]eit.r

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

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R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

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	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
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Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
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Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
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4 inches in diameter			12	0
12	do.		9	0
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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of the pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orbefore condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

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"All who suffer from gout [or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, Comar, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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Prize of £660 to Laroche

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TRIPLE QUININE WINE

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FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Apemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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JAPONESE SUN-DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY

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VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

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(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION,

LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES

relieve INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.

DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

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OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced Treacher & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

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Treacher and Co. guarantee that [illegible], and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities, from the finest grain or malt.

Dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

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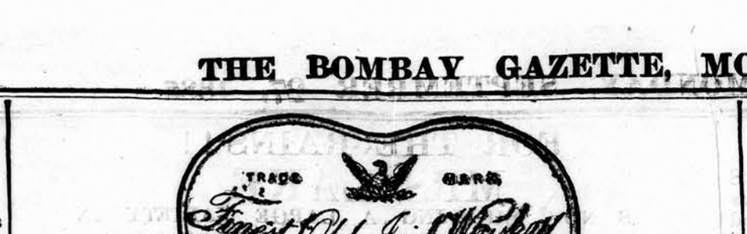

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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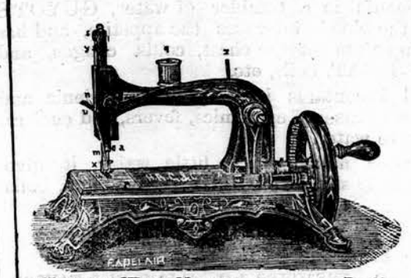
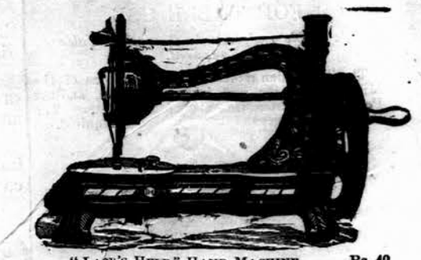
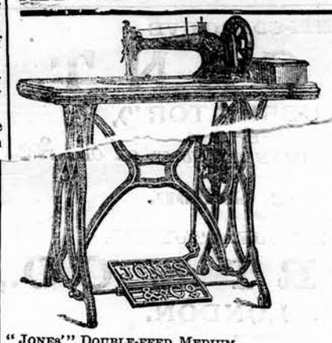


Rhenania Hand Machine ... ...Rs. 30
Do. do. with treadle... .. 50

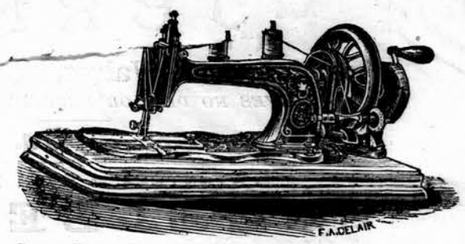
Original Wheeler and Wilson's No. 1...Rs. 60
Do. do. with cover „ 65
Do. System do. „ 55
Do. do. without do. „ 50



"Lady's Help" Hand Machine... ...Rs. 40
Do. do. with stand ... „ 60

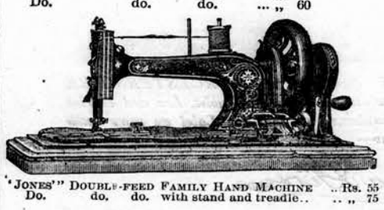


"Jones'" Double-feed Medium Treadle Machine... ...Rs. 75
"Werthern" do. do. ... „ 70
"Singer" do. do. ... „ 65
Do. do. do. ... „ 60



Singer Family Hand Machine ... ...Rs. 50
Do. do. ... ... „ 45
Do. do. ... ... „ 40
Do. do. with stand and treadle ... „ 20 extra.

"Jones'" Double-feed Family Treadle Machine ...Rs. 65
"Werthern" do. do. ... „ 60
"Singer" do. do. ... „ 55
Do. do. do. ... „ 50



"Jones'" Double-feed Family Hand Machine ..Rs. 55
Do. do. do. with stand and treadle.. .. „ 75

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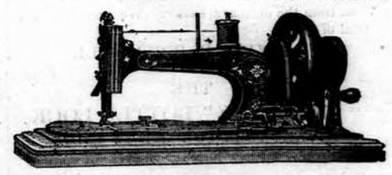
„ MACHANEK & CO.....Wien.



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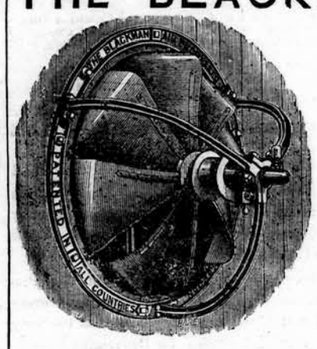

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